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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1918

No. 44

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War Finance and Industry

Criticism of additional war taxation in industrial circles often takes the form of making invidious comparisons between our system of war finance and the system applied in Germany. In no field is such criticism more common than among chemical manufacturers, for they have naturally watched industrial developments in Germany during the war carefully, and it is well-known to them that their future Teutonic competitors have been taxed but lightly, if at all, on excess war profits and that they have not only written off completely many of the fixed charges, such as land and buildings, but also amassed huge sums of available cash. The German Government has drawn heavily upon these sums, but they have given in exchange war bonds, their system being a variety of compulsory loan subscriptions from German industry, which is typically autocratic in its conception and execution. The figures of the cash on hand of some of the larger German chemical firms are appalling in size, and the fear is that they will employ these funds in the trade war to regain control of the world's chemical and dye trade. Naturally our manufacturers who hold these dismal thoughts would like to pile up similar reserves out of their own war profits, and they raise the cry that as we are fighting for posterity, posterity should pay for the war.

Two serious flaws can be found in this reasoning.

First—While we are fighting for posterity, we cannot fight with the men and the materials of the future. The need is immediate both for goods and for labor, and they must be paid for with spot cash. Judicious taxation tends to reduce private competition with the Government in the labor, material, and money markets. Moreover, as F. A. Delano of the Federal Reserve Board has pointed out, the Government borrowing for war needs is not at all in the same position as a corporation borrowing for business purposes. There will not be any profits out of which to pay interest and eventually redeem the Liberty Loans.

Second, the German system, which is extolled by these critics of Congress, has proved to be the promoter of great inflation in all prices, an inflation whose sudden collapse when peace is declared is sure to leave both the German Government and the German industries prostrate. What appears to be great strength on paper will soon vanish and German economists themselves have dared to hint at the repudiation of the Government securities which

the German industries are holding. This is a strong point that holds the wise men of Germany to the knowledge that Germany cannot afford to lose the war, but it is hardly a good argument in favor of our adopting a similar system of war financing.

Protecting Our Trade Names

The Sims Bill to provide for a national trade mark coincides with renewed efforts of the British Empire Trade Marks Association to provide for a British Empire trade mark to be used upon commodities of British Empire origin. This association, in 1914, made application to the British Government for such a mark and were overwhelmingly opposed by principal British trade mark owners and British Chambers of Commerce. Extended hearings were given to both the advocates and opponents of national trade mark policy, with the result that application was denied on the ground that "it would not be to the public advantage."

Propagandists are once more at work seeking to re-open the case for a British Empire trade mark, and opposition is again preparing to defeat their efforts. In the meantime national trade mark agitation in France has made some headway. The Union National Inter-Syndicale des Marques Collectives, popularly known as the U.N.I.S. has made some headway. It has registered a national mark in France, which registration automatically registers it also in the 16 other countries signatory to the Berne Convention, principally small states, in which, as in France, registration of a trade mark consists merely of deposit. These registrations therefore have yet to be established by legal proceedings such as may result from any interference from owners of existing trade marks in these countries.

The strong opposition existing in both countries is to a special device or emblem, which if extensively used will popularly come to be regarded as a Government guarantee of quality instead of a mere mark of origin, so undermining the value of private trade marks, and depreciating the value of all such marks; thus interfering with the maintenance and development of national trade, particularly export trade. Opponents maintain that a plain statement of country of origin is much simpler in application, and will better accomplish the desired purpose, than will any trade mark device.

American trade mark owners and all those especially interested in developing American export trade should closely scrutinize the Sims Bill now before Congress. The acts of our Allies, who are more experienced than we are in foreign trade, are significant.

Preparing For After-War Trade

The census of chemicals now being taken by the United States Government through the Department of Commerce will be of great value to the trade by placing at the disposal of manufacturers exact information of the products imported before the war, especially from Germany. It will furnish some idea of the consumption of materials needed

here in certain industries, upon which manufacturers can base calculations for production, and may lead to the establishment of new works.

All invoices covering importations of chemicals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, will be studied by chemists appointed for the work at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other centers. The various classes of chemicals have not been separated, heretofore, and the quantity and value of importations have not been available to manufacturers.

The Tariff Commission has also undertaken very valuable work in the interest of the dyestuff industry. Its census report, soon to be published, will be a comprehensive review of the growth of the dye trade in this country, and will contain important recommendations regarding the tariff. The Commission has begun the collection of information about dyes made in other countries and will keep records on file at the Washington office which can be consulted at any time by manufacturers.

The necessity for better protection after the war will form a part of the report of the Tariff Commission in which it will be suggested that certain loopholes in the present law be closed and an amendment adopted which will prevent the importation of concentrated dyes at low rates. Any changes desired by the trade will meet opposition from the recently formed association of importers and indirectly from German interests, but the manufacturers of dyestuffs now have an association and a committee on tariff who are studying the situation.

WARNING ON EXCESSIVE TAXATION

Now it came to pass in the latter days that William the Butcher made war upon civilization. Then Woodrow ruler of Columbia called his Exchequer, called Congress, and said unto him: "Behold, war is here. See to it that I have the sinews. Make sequins as plentiful as the sands of the sea." Then Congress looked abroad upon the land and saw a beautiful grove of palms, says "The Wall Street Journal," and the owner was called Industry. Then Congress said: "Here is where I get the sequins," and he laid upon Industry a tax equal to almost half the product of the grove. Then Industry bowed his face to the ground and said: "Allah be with thee. If Columbia needs it, take all. Yet peradventure the need may be supplied without my ruin. As the fruit ripens I will take it to the market and offer it to those who buy. Do thou be there and exact a moiety from each purchaser, which none will feel, and the aggregate will be more than is demanded of me."

But Congress said: "Not so. There is a quicker way."

Then he hewed down all the trees, and plucked therefrom so many of the dates as he thought were necessary, and more for good measure. Then said the wise man of the village, called Economist: "How long, think ye, this war will last?" "I know not," answered Congress, "but peradventure it may take years." "And will you come for more sequins?" "Yea, twice every year," replied Congress. "Thou hast cut down the trees," answered Economist, "how then canst gather more fruit?"

"Basmillah take me," yelled Congress, "I never thought of that."

The Essential Drugs and Chemicals

British Commission Reviews the World's Sources and Recommends How Empire Can Be Independent

(From our London Correspondent)

THE war in its very earliest stages emphasized the need of securing that the British Empire should be self-supporting as regards the supply of drugs that are essential to the national welfare. As your readers are aware, soon after the outbreak of war a shortage of many important drugs began to be experienced, not only in the United Kingdom but also in the other allied countries, the shortage being due partly to the lack of certain raw materials of which the chief sources of supply were in enemy territory, and partly because the allied countries had before the war been largely dependent upon Germany for the supply of many important manufactured chemicals. The National Health Insurance Commissioners who are naturally concerned with the maintenance of a steady supply of medicinal products made a full statement of the position to the Committee which was appointed to consider Britain's commercial and industrial policy in a suggestive memorandum, dealing first with raw materials. This memorandum contains some useful information not only as to the origin of supplies but as to the quantities normally consumed in this country.

Bromine and Bromides

The memorandum points out that the chief source of bromine is Germany, but there are large supplies in the United States, which have been the sole source for the allied countries during the war. The normal annual consumption of the salts of bromine in the United Kingdom may be estimated at about 100 tons, of which some 75 tons are required for medicinal purposes. In addition, about 80 tons were before the war exported annually. Since the outbreak of war the United Kingdom has supplied large quantities of bromides to Italy and other allies, who formerly obtained their supplies chiefly from Germany, and the total trade for home consumption and export in 1915 probably was not far short of 300 tons. It is important that commercial supplies of bromine should be obtained within the Empire, and surveys should be undertaken with a view to the discovery of such sources. Canada would seem to offer, perhaps, the most promising field for investigation.

Bismuth and Its Preparations

The normal amount of bismuth used in the United Kingdom may be estimated at about 80 tons annually, of which about 30 tons are exported in the form of salts. Since the outbreak of war the consumption has greatly increased, and the total amount now used for the manufacture of salts for medicinal purposes, for home consumption and export, is something like 300 tons.

Bismuth is chiefly derived from Bolivia but it is obtained also in substantial quantities from Australia, and deposits have recently been discovered in South Africa. These sources of supply should be developed and surveys undertaken for the discovery of other deposits.

Iodine and Iodides

These are of the highest importance in time of war. The world's supply of iodine is now mainly drawn from Chili, where it is produced as a by-product of the nitrate industry, but considerable quantities are obtained in Norway, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Japan from kelp. The total output of crude iodine outside Japan

is controlled, and the price fixed by an international syndicate.

Normally the United Kingdom requires about 70 tons of crude iodine annually, nearly all of which is used for medicinal purposes. About two-thirds of this quantity is needed for home consumption, the remainder being exported mainly in the form of medicinal salts, and preparations but also, to a comparatively small extent, as crude iodine.

The Scotch Kelp Industry

Formerly a large quantity of iodine was produced by the Scottish kelp industry; in 1877 the annual output was no less than 60 tons. It is now about 10 tons. The methods of production employed have not been economical, and there seems to be no doubt that with better organization and more scientific direction sufficient iodine could be produced from kelp in Scotland and Ireland to satisfy home requirements. The Japanese kelp industry, which is independent of the syndicate and is carried on by a large number of small fishermen, produces normally about 90 tons annually, and the annual output is now nearly 135 tons. It is not unlikely, however, that a large increase in the British iodine production would be opposed by the syndicate, whose profits come mainly from the Chilean supplies, and Government assistance would be necessary to maintain an adequate output. Such assistance might take the form of scientific advice and the encouragement of co-operative organization amongst the producers, but more material assistance would be necessary.

Salts of Potassium

Like iodine, these were formerly obtained in considerable quantity from seaweed, but the discovery of the enormous potash deposits near Stassfurt made such supplies obsolete. In 1913 the total amount of potash exported from Germany was over 1,800,000 metric tons, the value being over \$25,000,000. Deposits of potash occur in Alsace, and in Galicia, and very extensive deposits have recently been discovered in Spain. Within the British Empire the only potash deposits so far discovered are those of the Mayo mine in the Punjab, but considerable quantities of potassium nitrate are obtained from the soils of old village sites in India. The value of the Indian potassium nitrate imported into the United Kingdom in 1913 was \$280,000.

With the outbreak of war the allied countries experienced a serious shortage of potash salts, and, in fact, it became necessary to import considerable quantities of German potash into the United Kingdom through neutral countries. Efforts were made to obtain potash from sources which had become considered obsolete, e. g. sea-water, salt-lake deposits, seaweed, wood ashes, wool washings, &c.

In view of the great importance of potash it is most desirable that deposits should be discovered within the Empire. Surveys by competent geologists should be undertaken this memorandum says in areas which from their geological formation might be expected to contain potash, and a thorough investigation should be made as to possibilities of the economical production of potash from the seaweeds of the Canadian Pacific Coast.

Mercury

For medicinal purposes mercury is used in England to the extent of something like 75 tons a year of which about 25 tons are for home consumption. The chief sources are Spain, Italy, Austria, and the United States. It occurs also in New Zealand and Australia, but these sources of supply have hitherto not been developed. They should, however, at least be capable of supplying all the mercury needed by the British Empire for medicinal use.

Vegetable Drugs

Botanicals are dealt with at some length in the memorandum. Four of the most essential are belladonna, henbane, foxglove and colchicum. Of these belladonna is much the most extensively used. The quantity required for British consumption has been estimated at 50 tons of the dried leaves and 100 tons of the dried root. The quantities of henbane, foxglove, and colchicum required are very much less. There is sufficient foxglove and colchicum growing wild in the United Kingdom to satisfy the needs of the country, and there seems to be no necessity to devote land and labor to the cultivation of these plants. This is not the case with belladonna and henbane, but during the past two years the area under cultivation has been greatly increased. As regards other essential plants which do not occur in sufficient quantities within the Empire the most important are cinchona, ipecacuanha, coca, and opium. It seems desirable in the case of so supremely important a medicine as quinine that steps should be taken to increase the production, not only of quinine, but also of the raw material, cinchona bark, within the Empire. It would seem well worth while to take into careful consideration the possibility of so developing the Indian cinchona and quinine production as to make the Empire independent of outside sources of supply of cinchona and of quinine. Ipecacuanha is obtained mainly from South America, but small supplies are derived from the Straits Settlements, where the production could be greatly increased. The world's production of coca leaves amounts to about 5,000 tons annually, of which only about 30 tons are obtained from Ceylon. Coca leaves contain about 0.5 per cent. of cocaine, and as the amount of cocaine required in this country for legitimate medicinal use is not more than about 4 cwt., there should be no difficulty in increasing the Ceylon production of coca to supply home requirements. As regards opium the memorandum suggests it should be possible, by improved methods of cultivation and collection of Indian opium to raise the morphia content and to provide in Indian opium a satisfactory substitute for the Turkish and Persian varieties.

Manufactured Medicinals

Those which may be considered essential include salicylates, salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic acid, salicylate of sodium, salvarsan, neo-salvarsan, novocain, phenacetin, phenazone, eucaine, liquid paraffin, thymol. Before the war none of these, except a small amount of eucaine, was produced in this country; now they are being made here, some in small quantities only, some on a large and increasing scale.

It may be found advisable after the war to impose restrictions on the importation of German products, and it is suggested in the memorandum that it would suffice if such restrictions were limited to a few products only, as above indicated, since this would have the effect, which is all that is required, of securing the establishment of a nucleus of production capable of ready expansion in emergency. The committee recommend that the importation from whatever source of the manufactured drugs above mentioned including, if

necessary, any therapeutic equivalents, should be prohibited, except under license, for a period of five years in the first instance. They do not think that a prohibition of imports of present enemy origin only could be effectively applied for more than a short period, as it would be practically impossible, for example, to prevent German synthetic products from being sent to other countries to be finally worked up and thence imported into this country.

RECRUITING FOR Y. M. C. A.

Manufacturers and wholesalers in the drug trade have been asked to assist in the recruiting of the four thousand Y. M. C. A. workers requested by Gen. Pershing to go to France and look after the needs of the American army there. An informal committee of the drug industry, comprising Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Sanders Norvell, F. E. Holliday, Henry S. Livingston and Franklin Black held a meeting on Friday of last week, and decided to make an appeal to those manufacturing and wholesale houses who have salesmen on the road, asking them to designate one of their travellers for the overseas work. Accordingly Dr. Schieffelin sent out about three hundred letters embodying this request.

Travelling men are specified in this letter, because of the intimate touch they acquire with human nature, as well as other qualifications which might be expected to fit them for the work. They are not particularly designated in General Pershing's request, and any man who can meet the mental, moral and physical requirements is desired. The Y. M. C. A. worker has exceptional opportunities for patriotic service.

VENEREAL DISEASE REGULATIONS

Regulations for adoption by state boards of health for the prevention of venereal disease have been suggested by the United States Public Health Service. They provide for registering all cases and quarantine if necessary for protection of public health. One section forbids druggists to prescribe treatment and reads as follows:

RULE 6—Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal disease.
No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the state shall prescribe or recommend to any person any drugs, medicines or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancre, or shall compound any drugs or medicine for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the state.

This provision will not prevent a druggist from selling a preparation to a person who calls for a medicine he wants. The object is to prevent druggists prescribing or recommending a preparation.

GERMAN POTASH PRODUCTION

The total German potash production in quintals (metric quintal=220.46 pounds) of pure potash (K_2O) for the calendar year 1918 as determined by the Office for Establishing the Production of the German Kali Industry (Verteilungsstelle fuer die Deutsche Kali-Industrie) is given as follows:

Product	For dom. con- sumption Quintals	For foreign countries Quintals
Carnallite with at least 9% and less than 12% K_2O	39,000	216,000
Raw salts with 12 to 15% K_2O	3,360,000	638,000
Fertilizing salts with 20 to 22% K_2O	1,191,000	0
Fertilizing salts with 30 to 32% K_2O	197,000	20,000
Fertilizing salts with 40 to 42% K_2O , including phosphate fertilizers with 38% K_2O	2,551,000	365,000
Potassium chloride	1,498,000	69,000
Potassium sulphate with over 42% K_2O	272,000	13,000
Potassium magnesium sulphate	78,000	54,000
Total	9,186,000	1,375,000

Drug & Chemical Notes

Mail advices from London emphasize the overproduction of aspirin by British manufacturers.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., crude drugs, 100 William Street, have issued a patriotic booklet entitled "Peace Only Thru Victory."

Cables from Messina advise that paint manufacturers in Italy were utilizing lemon oil as a substitute for turpentine owing to the scarcity of the latter commodity.

An Italian inventor's process for extracting essential oils from citrus fruits is said not to affect the chemical properties of the oils in any way and it is predicted that it will revolutionize the industry.

Wholesale and retail druggists in St. Louis will be required to keep a detailed record of each sale of a patent or proprietary preparation recommended for any sort of venereal disease, if an ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen is adopted.

In Kansas City, on June 25, Federal agents seized two suitcases containing \$6,000 worth of morphine and \$6,000 worth of cocaine as a man was about to claim them at baggage room of the Union station. Federal officials expressed the belief that the drugs had been smuggled into this country from Canada. The man is being held for investigation.

Alexander C. Fergusson, Jr., broker of chemicals, dyestuffs and coal-tar intermediates, has purchased the property at 17-19 South Orianna street, Philadelphia, and will move his warehouse and laboratory from 309 Cherry street as soon as alterations have been completed. At the same time, to accommodate an expanded business, Mr. Fergusson has enlarged his main offices in the Drexel Building.

The importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine and opium is prohibited by an order dated June 26. The word "cocaine" includes ecgonine and any substance, whether a preparation, admixture, extract or otherwise, containing one-tenth of 1 per cent. or more of cocaine or ecgonine or of any salt or derivative thereof. The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semisolid mixture containing opium.

The present prohibition is similar to that of two years ago, except in regard to the references to ecgonine, and the specification of the compounds of cocaine affected.

Owing to the increasing demand for flax fiber from which the fabric for aeroplanes is manufactured, representatives of the British War Office were sent to Canada in the early part of the year to further encourage the growing of flax in the Dominion and a greatly increased supply is now assured this year. The Ontario Government has taken effective steps to encourage farmers to devote additional acreage to flax, and reports received show that there is now every likelihood of Ontario's production being increased from 4,000 acres prior to the war to 10,000 acres this year. There are 40 flax mills in Ontario, and while a large proportion of the Canadian flax crop is grown for seed, the Province will produce considerable fiber for the manufacture of fabric for aeroplanes as well as for seed.

U. S. TAKES OVER SULPHUR INDUSTRY

Assumes Control of Output to Insure Necessary Supply to Meet War Demands—Mines Overworked—May Use Smelter Waste

To insure supplies of sulphur necessary to meet war demands, the War Industries Board, with the approval of President Wilson, has taken over the control of the production and distribution of sulphur materials in the country. The action was necessitated by the greatly increased demand for sulphur as an ingredient for explosives and also by the increasing burden on the transportation of war materials. W. G. Woolfolk, chief of the section of the War Industries Board in charge of sulphur and pyrites, will act for the Government. He will avail himself of such voluntary assistance as he may see fit of individuals or committees representing the producers and users of such materials.

This action, which became effective July 9, is the culmination of plans which have been in process of formation for several weeks. Trade interests controlling the sulphur mines have strenuously opposed the step, and it is stated that efforts to obviate such control have been made.

The Chemical Alliance met at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City on June 9 for the purpose of considering the need for allocation. At that time Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., who acted as chairman, stated that unless the distribution of sulphur could be done satisfactorily by the Chemical Alliance the Government would take the sulphur over and distribute it officially. Since that meeting, the members are stated to have been dissatisfied with the results, and have claimed that such distribution as was being carried on was in the interests of the great consumers of sulphur and sulphuric acid.

At present the two principal sources of sulphur are at Calcasieu Parish, La., owned by the Union Sulphur Co. of New York, producing over 3,500 tons a day, and at Bryan Heights, Tex., owned by the Freeport Sulphur Co., also of New York, producing over 1,000 tons per day. Other properties in Wyoming, Nevada and Utah produce a little less than sixty tons per day. Present consumption in the United States is said to be about 125,000 tons a month, and this will be increased to 150,000 tons a month before the end of the year, due to increased Government use.

Facts as reported indicate that there is danger of a serious sulphur shortage and that the mines are overworked. On May 22 the experts of the Bureau of Mines stated at a Senate hearing at Washington that the country was facing a dangerous shortage. It was shown that the natural resources could not be depended upon to supply the country's needs, and that the most practical hope lay in the utilization of waste from the smelters.

A. E. Wells, consulting engineer for the War Department stated that it would be possible to develop a source of supply from the sulphur fumes, utilizing the thiogen reclaiming process, and that it would be possible to erect two plants of 500 tons a day capacity each to come into operation within a few months. Professors McKee and Hall of Columbia University concurred with Mr. Wells in the statement that there is little hope of the development of natural sulphur resources, and that artificial means, such as the thiogen process, will have to be resorted to.

The sulphur supplies of Sicily and Japan are unavailable, for both the Italian and the Japanese Governments have forbidden exportation from their respective countries.

SCARCITY OF DYEWOODS

Speculation Rife as to Import Restrictions—Shortage
Becoming Acute—Twelve Plants Now in Operation
in U. S. and Demand Increases

The restrictions on importations of dye bases and dyewoods recently announced by the War Trade Board at Washington have created a great deal of speculation in the New York market as to how long the present orders will remain in force in view of the fact that the Government's requirements are so large, especially for fustic which is used largely in the production of khaki uniforms. It is pointed out that practically every vessel formerly used in the transportation of these materials is now being used for other purposes, and the Government will find it necessary to put some of the ships back into this service as the supplies on hand diminish under the pressing demand. It is said that only one importer owns vessels and aside from the stocks which he imports no supplies are reaching this country.

Ideas among factors here vary as to the quantity of material available. It was the middle of 1916 before there was large buying of any of the dye bases and dyewoods. Prior to that time thousands of tons had been received in the New York market, and large supplies have come in since.

Prices up to this writing have not been fixed by the authorities at Washington and holders are asking unusually high prices. By way of comparisons it is interesting to note that the price of fustic sticks at the beginning of the War in 1914 was \$18 a ton as compared with \$40 @ \$65 a ton which is the prevailing price at the present time. Logwood sticks were \$18 @ \$20 a ton as against \$45 a ton today, and the same is true of practically every item in the list which in some instances are three times as much as they were in 1914. Of course, the tight condition now has been brought about by America's activities in the war.

Until a year or two ago there were only four plants in this country equipped to handle dye bases and dyewoods, but the superior quality of the extracts obtained from these materials, coupled with the fact that foreign dyes are no longer available, has caused other plants to enter the field until now there are about twelve large establishments especially equipped to handle dye bases and dyewoods. It is understood that the cost of equipping one of these plants is considerable.

Producers of these extracts operate at a heavy daily expense and to be idle any length of time would cause embarrassment and it is feared that this will be the case should present restrictions on imports continue. The market, so far as can be learned has not been stripped entirely of stocks, but the fact remains that supplies on hand will not last long under present buying pressure.

PLUMBAGO IMPORTS STOPPED

The restriction upon the import of plumbago or graphite has been extended by the War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 157), to be effective for the entire calendar year of 1918. Under the list of restricted imports No. 1, this restriction was made absolute until July 1 of this year, the possibility of importing not to exceed 5,000 long tons for the remainder of the year being left open, should investigation prove that stocks in this country were inadequate to meet the home requirements for the entire year.

As a result of the investigation, it has been found that present stocks, together with the home production, suffice to meet all demands.

POTASH DISCOVERY IN ALBERTA
(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

An important discovery of potash has been made at a point between Czar and Metiskow, Alberta, on the Canadian Pacific Railway line to Winnipeg. The water of Horse Shoe Lake, a body of water some two miles in length, which has been under examination for some time by officials of the railway, is stated to contain a 10% solution of potash. Owing to the great scarcity of this mineral consequent on war-time conditions and its rise in price, the discovery is regarded as one of considerable value. It is proposed to pipe the water of the lake to a point on the railway line three or four miles distant and secure the potash by a process of evaporation. There is also a considerable quantity of dry potash around the shores of the lake. The establishment of a plant for potash manufacture on the contemplated scale would entail the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

SUED FOR \$55,000 FUME DAMAGE

Charging that the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., causes great annoyance by the operating of heavy machinery and produces great damage by allowing dense volumes of noxious, unwholesome gases to emanate from its plant, St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, of Perth Amboy, in the federal court at Trenton asked for \$50,000 damages.

On a second count the plaintiff asked for \$5,000 damages as the result of negligent and violent explosions which occurred in the plant of the company, causing many windows in the church and adjoining properties to break.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED RESTRICTED

All outstanding licenses for the importation of flaxseed and linseed have been revoked by the War Trade Board except for that which is now in transit or is to be transported upon vessels which are now loading. No licenses will be issued hereafter except up to and including July 10, when licenses will be issued for the importation of the cargoes which are now in transit and for the cargo of vessels which are now loading.

Chemical Notes

Phosphate will be mined near Columbia, Tenn., by the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago, which will build a \$150,000 plant.

According to a report from Charlotte, N. C., the sulphuric acid plant of the Independence Chemical Co. of that city has been leased to W. Gordon McCabe of Charleston, S. C.

In order to conserve burlap the United States Department of Agriculture requests that no new burlap bags of less than 200 pounds capacity be used in the distribution of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients. This will also effect a saving in the cost of fertilizer to the farmer. The practice has been common to use bags of 100 pounds capacity, and less.

The sailing ship "Falls of Clyde," owned by the Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal., arrived in this port recently from Honolulu with a bulk cargo of molasses to be used in the manufacture of alcohol.

TO WORK UTAH POTASH DEPOSITS (*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Articles of incorporation have just been filed in Salt Lake City, of the Marysville Potash Co. This concern is understood to have extensive deposits of potash, some of them said to yield as high as 7½ per cent., on the opposite side of the Piute valley from those being worked by the Mineral Products Co. They are within 3½ miles of Marysville, Utah, and 2½ miles from the Marysville branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The claims are known as the White Horse group. The new company has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. Its officers are: C. P. Tasker, president; John A. Widtsøe, vice-president; Moses C. Davis, secretary; J. M. Peterson, treasurer; E. E. Lindsey, B. D. Nebeker and Harden Bennion, additional directors. Mr. Bennion is secretary of state of Utah, Dr. Widtsøe is president of the University of Utah, and Mr. Davis is a former assistant city attorney of Salt Lake City. It is reported that plans of the company include a plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

PATENT MEDICINE IN ONTARIO.

On June 28th the Ontario Board of Health gave a hearing at Toronto to the representatives of the manufacturers of a number of well-known patent medicines, which on analysis had been found to contain over 2½% of alcohol. The list included Tanlac, Campbells Quinine Wine, Rexall Beef Iron & Wine, Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Oil, Vinol, Wampole's Extract of Cod Liver Oil, Wincarnis, Nadruco Beef Iron & Wine, Dr. Peter's Magnetic Blood Vitalizer, Dr. Peter's Kuriko and Mag-Vigori. The law provides that proprietary medicines containing over 2½% alcohol must be sufficiently medicated to prevent use as a beverage, which is a question for the Board to decide. The arguments presented on behalf of the manufacturers were mostly to the effect that their preparations had only sufficient alcoholic contents to keep the drugs in solution and in a state of preservation. A ruling by the Inland Revenue authorities at Washington that preparations were sufficiently medicated when only enough alcohol was included to combine the ingredients, to hold them in solution and preserve them was quoted. The Board decided that the matter deserved the most careful consideration and reserved judgment, which will probably not be pronounced for some weeks.

New Incorporations

Arrow Products Co., of Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Chemicals and drugs. M. Steinberg, F. Murray and S. L. Samuels, 15 Broad street, New York City.

Max Fishel, Manhattan; capital \$250,000. Textiles. H. and M. and N. Fishel, 545 West 11th street, New York City.

Allied Oil Products, Manhattan; capital \$250,000. C. P. Kuller, M. Hunt, H. Rosen, 314 Madison ave., New York City.

Aladdin Oil Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$300,000. Walter J. Collins, Geo. W. Clawson, Sophie Conver.

Supreme Silk Co., Paterson, N. J., capital \$125,000. Hyman Fire, Mary Fire, Herman Bernstein, all of Paterson, N. J.

The O. F. Zurn Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital not given. John M. Zurn, Charles J. Curran, O. F. Zurn, Jr.

Premier Oil and Sulphur Co., of New York; Manhattan, capital \$25,000. G. H. Burnham, E. F. Irish, W. A. Huppuch, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Adam Cook's Sons, Manhattan; capital \$100,000. Lubricants. A. W. Barber, L. McKee, G. W. Session, 34 Nassau street, New York City.

Kemco Products, Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture automobile and furniture polish. J. A. French, N. H. Hurff, Holmes R. Johnson, all of Baltimore, Md.

Stoll Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., capital \$100,000. To manufacture various kind of varnish. Incorporators not named.

Gaso-Carbon Company, Huntington, W. Va., capital \$250,000. To extract gasoline and convert residue into carbon black. No incorporators named.

Capital Increases.—The Peet Stock Remedy Company, Council Bluff, Ia., from \$40,000 to \$60,000. This firm also has a branch at Indianapolis, Ind.

ADEN'S EXPORTS OF GUM ARABIC

Over 10,000 Hundredweight Valued at \$100,000, Handled in 1917—Trade in Gum Olibanum and Gum Myrrh—Exports to United States

Gum arabic, frankincense, and myrrh are among the more important natural products of Arabia, which are exported through the port of Aden. The market during 1916-17 was excellent, and the prices paid were very good. Owing to conditions affecting the collection of the gum and its transportation to Aden for export, smaller quantities were handled than during the preceding year, but the total value increased, writes Consul Addison E. Southard, of Aden, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

The principal contributions of gum arabic to the Aden export market are from British Somaliland and independent Somali ports. Smaller quantities come from Massaua and from Arabian Red Sea ports. About 50 per cent. of the total exports go usually to India, and France takes a good share of the balance. Small quantities go each year to Great Britain, and during the year under discussion a little more than 10 per cent. of the total exports went to Italy; there were no exports to the latter country during the three preceding years. An interesting feature of the gum arabic trade during 1916-17 was the appearance for the first time of the United States in the list of countries to which exports are made. Only 240 hundred weight went to America, but it is possible that a permanent trade may develop from the start which has been made.

Gum olibanum, or frankincense, reaches the Aden market almost exclusively from independent Somali ports and from Arabian gulf ports. It is the most important gum in the local market, both in quantity and in value. Frankincense is exported in largest quantities to India, the 1916-17 shipments being the largest in many years. Exports to France increased; those to Abyssinia, which is normally one of the regular markets, decreased. Egypt usually takes an appreciable quantity, but during the year under review no exports to that country are recorded. This aromatic gum is used largely in religious ceremonies in the countries named and for disinfection. There were no exports to the United States.

Gum myrrh is next in importance in the gum trade. The principal imports into Aden are from independent Somali ports. The largest exports during 1916-17 were to Egypt, with India next, and the United States third. The latter country took nearly three times as much of this gum from Aden as in any previous year, and indications are that a permanent trade is developing. Gum myrrh is well known for its medicinal properties and for its use as a basis of perfumery.

Comparatively unimportant quantities of gum benzoin (benzoin) are imported from India and the Straits Settlements for distribution in the local Red Sea markets.

The Aden consular district includes the port of Aden, a few small Arab towns on the desert mainland, and the 80 square miles of arid and mostly unproductive territory comprising the British colony of Aden (which includes Perim). The total population is about 50,000. The entire Red Sea district is more or less under the commercial influence of Aden. The principal political divisions directly or indirectly included within the Aden commercial district are Eritrea; Abyssinia; French, British, and Italian Somalilands; Arabian Red Sea Provinces; and the Aden hinterland which extends eastward a considerable distance along and beyond the Gulf of Aden. These various political divisions, including Aden, have an approximate total area of 850,000 square miles, and an estimated population of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Colors for Dress Goods

Women's dress goods are made of two classes of fabrics. The most important and better quality are made from worsted yarns containing no admixture of either cotton or shoddy. Prior to the outbreak of the war, manufacturers of women's dress goods produced a wide range of shades divided principally into three groups: First—Blacks, of which there are a number of hues. Second—Blues, from the deep blue black, through navies and lighter tones. Third—Mode shades, or so-called fashionable shades, which comprise a variety of hues or tints manufactured to meet the whims of fashion.

The blacks and blues are usually regarded by manufacturers or jobbers of women's wear as staples. The mode shades are generally manufactured in quantities sufficient to meet the orders passed to the mills from the jobbers, to fill the requirements of the dressmakers and dress goods establishments in closest touch with the buying public who know better than any other class of dealer how the fashionable shades run. As a general rule the dyes most commonly used prior to the war for the all-wool dress goods—that is, those of the better class and higher grades—were the level dyeing acid colors, a rather extensive range which in the hands of the dyer are capable of producing every possible shade and hue.

Of all the dyes available for this work there are few that possess the property of extreme fastness to light, which after all is the requirement now most insistently made. The number of level dyeing acid colors formerly foreign made possessing this particular quality may possibly number one-half dozen, not including black. With this small number the dyer is able to produce many combinations of great utility.

At the present time two of these important and much desired dyes have not been produced in this country—a blue and a violet are of importance as toning or shading colors for a wide variety of browns, tans, taupes, etc. Take, for example, these several important shades shown in the 1917 and 1918 cards of the Textile Color Card Association: Chinchilla, mole, moleskin, beaver-felt, all shades belonging to one family and ranging from browns to grays; also the fashionable shades known as cub, bear, and rodent. These are all compound shades in which blue and violet are important components, as are also the two widely used and important shades beaver and taupe.

It is necessary, however, that colors used in compounds should possess the same general properties, consequently the absence of this blue and violet possessing the same degree of fastness as the other colors now available occasions an embarrassment.

The reason for the inability of the dyemaker to produce these two colors is that some of the raw materials or so-called intermediates necessary for their production have not been developed. It is, however, only a question of time until these two most desired dyes will be available to the American dyer. The National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., is applying its great resources to their production, says Dr. Louis J. Matos in "Women's Wear," and it is to be expected that the near future will have something of interest in this direction.

A large quantity of oil, valuable for lubricating watches and clocks was secured by the old time whalers of Nantucket, Mass., when a school of 52 blackfish stranded on the north beach of the island. It is 44 years since a large school of blackfish like this have stranded at Nantucket.

QUININE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

According to a recent cable report, the Pamanoeikan and Tjiassem cinchona bark plantations are to be considerably extended, probably for the benefit of England, America and France. Experts expect, however, that production will not be satisfactory, owing to the low level on which the lands are situated.

Figures published by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Biutenzorg, Java, show that the total crop of dry Peruvian bark for 1918 from 55 plantations in Java, is estimated at 6,208,409 kilos, while the amount for three estates in Sumatra is given as 78,000 kilos. The quantity of dry bark actually produced by 47 Javanese estates during 1917 was 4,574,674 kilos.

NAVAL STORES NOT "NON-ESSENTIAL"

The War Industries Board has issued a denial of a rumor that the naval stores industry had been declared non-essential. The unwarranted advances in the price of resin and turpentine were denounced and the Board says:

"On the contrary, a large proportion of the total production of both resin and turpentine is needed to meet the war requirements of the United States and the Allies.

"The idea that the industry might be classed as a non-essential arose from the calling of a meeting of turpentine and resin producers by Cliff Williams, Commissioner of Labor for Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida. This meeting was held in New Orleans on June 10. It was Commissioner Williams's purpose in calling the meeting to discuss with the producers labor conditions in the industry, and to determine whether there was any surplus labor which might properly be released for other work.

"Russell S. Hubbard, Chief of the Paint and Pigment Section of the War Industries Board, has been assured by Commissioner Williams that he will not take any action that would lead to the withdrawal from the industry of any labor required to produce the needed supplies of these commodities."

ORDER ISSUED AGAINST S. C. JOHNSON & SON

An order has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission to S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., manufacturers of stains and fillers, to desist from the practice of giving or offering to give to employees of customers, and prospective customers, as an inducement to influence their employers to deal with the respondent firm, gratuities such as liquors, cigars, meals, theater tickets, valuable presents, and other personal property; giving or offering to give to the same classes of employees amusements or diversions of any kind, or giving or offering to give to such employees money for the purpose named.

BRITISH BAR COCAINE AND OPIUM.

The importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine and opium is prohibited. The word "cocaine" includes ecgonine and any substance, whether a preparation, admixture, extract or otherwise, containing one-tenth of 1 per cent or more of cocaine or ecgonine or of any salt or derivative thereof. The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semisolid mixture containing opium.

The present prohibition is similar to that of last July, except in regard to the references to ecgonine, and the specification of the compounds of cocaine affected.

CANADIAN IMPORTERS MUST HAVE LICENSE

Because of the ease with which commodities on the restricted lists of the War Trade Board might be imported into Canada by sea and brought from Canada to the United States by rail, thus evading the regulations surrounding the restricted lists, the War Trade Board has announced that, beginning July 20, imports from Canada and Newfoundland will no longer be permitted entry under general license, but will require license the same as those from any other country. This will seriously affect a number of commodities of interest to the drug and chemical trade.

In announcing this decision, the War Trade Board has declared that it was brought about "by the necessity of closing the door to possible evasions of the general restricted import regulations through shipments by sea into Canada, whence restricted commodities could be transported by rail into the United States.

"The aim of the War Trade Board under the new procedure, under which individual import licenses will be required, is to bar the importation of commodities of non-Canadian origin. Goods of Canadian origin on the restricted lists will be granted entry as before, in conformity with the above enunciated general policy."

MADE FALSE SUGAR AFFIDAVITS

The Federal Food Board imposed penalties on two manufacturers who made false affidavits of the amount of sugar used, in order to obtain a larger allotment. In the case of the Star Syrup Company, 111 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, the evidence showed that in its application for sugar certificates the company had incorrectly stated the quantity of sugar they had used from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917.

It was decided that this company manufacture no more syrup for ten days, and that all sugar on hand be used solely for the canning and preserving of fruits. The company was granted permission, however, to file an amended sugar statement.

The Haber Syrup Company, whose place of business is at 70 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, had used during the first six months of 1917, 46,230 pounds of sugar, and in making application it was stated that the amount used during that period was 100,000 pounds. It also appeared that from January 1, 1918, up to the present time the company claimed to have received and contracted for 108,628 pounds of sugar. The books of the company showed that during this period only 34,524 pounds of sugar had been used. Because of these incorrect statements the syrup manufacturing business has been suspended until July 10, 1918, and the license to sell sugar has been cancelled.

VENEREAL DISEASE ACT OF ONTARIO

The Act for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases passed by the Ontario Legislature, which came into force July 1st, is much more drastic than at first thought to be, entirely proscribing the use of patent medicines, etc., and the treatment of such diseases by anyone except a legally qualified physician. It provides that anyone publishing in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or posting up any statement or advertisement intended to recommend the purchase of any article, medicine, appliance, instrument or treatment for the alleviation or cure of venereal disease is liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

Notice has been issued to men employed in the department for the manufacture of high explosives at the Repauno plant of the duPont Powder Company, Gibbstown, N. J., to cease all operations during electrical storms.

Food Frauds in California

Prof. E. J. Lea, director of the California State Bureau of Foods and Drugs, with headquarters at Berkeley, Cal., says the present high prices of many articles in general use have induced manufacturers to attempt to place on the market goods of inferior quality. In addition to making attempts to market goods that fail to pass the regulation standards, some have asked that he let down the bars during the war for the use of such substitutes as saccharine.

Prof. Lea made a ruling in regard to chocolate and cocoa that affects many handlers of these products. He says there seems to be a widespread misunderstanding on the part of retail dealers regarding the use of the terms "chocolate," "cocoa," "sweet chocolate," "sweet cocoa," and the like. In many instances, he says, retailers have reported that salesmen for manufacturers of chocolates have instructed them in the preparation of chocolate as follows:

"Make a mixture of fifty per cent. of powdered cocoa and fifty per cent. sugar, which may be labeled 'Pure Ground Chocolate.'"

A mixture of this character cannot be sold as ground chocolate, says Prof. Lea. It should be labeled and sold as "Sweetened Cocoa." Pure chocolate, on account of the high percentage of cocoa fat, never appears in the ground state. Therefore, all of the powdered preparations should be labeled "Cocoa," or "Sweetened Cocoa," as the case may be. Dealers are being warned not to label powdered preparations as "Chocolate" but to label all chocolate and cocoa mixtures containing sugar "Sweetened Chocolate" or "Sweetened Cocoa."

Prof. Lea says bulk spices are being adulterated on a large scale and will make vigorous efforts to stamp out frauds of this kind. Samples of so-called "black pepper" were recently collected which proved to be fifty per cent cereal and fifty per cent. ground pepper hulls and dust. He also comments on the use of saponin and pastry fillers containing saponin, calling attention to the fact that this is used in food products to conceal inferiority. Bakers found using saponin will be prosecuted.

PRODUCTION BY NITRATE PLANTS

Within a month the first of the Government's big nitrate plants is expected to be in operation, and this will draw from the air much of the nitrate supply previously obtained from ammonia. For this reason the demand on ammonia will be eased. Never before in history has there been such cumulative demand for ammonia.

Reports reaching Washington show that the manufacturers are meeting with more than expected success in their efforts to conserve the ammonia supply. One of the largest plants in the country has reported that in a single month in 1918 its consumption of ammonia was less than 50 per cent. of normal. While it is not thought that such a high percentage of saving could be obtained generally, it is confidently believed that consumption can be decreased at least 40 per cent. by a slight cut in the demand of explosive manufacturers. This would make it possible to fill all necessary demands from our present supply.

The Pacific Drug Co. of Mexico has recently begun to do business in Mazatlan, Mex.

The C. B. Davis & Co. chain of drug stores in Louisville have changed their name to the Drane Drug Co.

WANT ANTIMONY PRICE CONTROLLED

Men of Industry Confer With Federal and State Officials in San Francisco

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

United States Tariff Commissioner W. E. Culbertson held a meeting at San Francisco, Cal., on June 24th which was attended by miners, importers and smelters from all parts of the West who are interested in the antimony industry. The Commissioner brought out the fact that while war requirements have increased the consumption of antimony by this country more than fifty per cent., bringing the annual quantity required up to about 17,000 tons, other countries, notably China, Mexico and Bolivia, have almost an exclusive monopoly on the market, because of their cheap labor.

Fletcher Hamilton, California State Mineralogist, made an extended talk and stated that up to 1912 little interest had been taken in antimony production in that State, only 700 tons being produced in the decade ending that year. In 1916 prices advanced materially and 10,115 tons were produced, some of which sold at 46 cents a pound, as compared with 5½ cents in 1914. Considerable development work was started when the price declined again to 10 cents, finally reacting to 12 cents a pound. However, in 1917, only 150 tons were produced.

The general opinion of those present was that the Government would have to take steps to stabilize the price of antimony before its production would be resumed by California miners. Opinions varied as to the amount of import duty that should be levied on the metal, but the average estimate was about six cents a pound. With such a tariff, smelter representatives testified, antimony could be produced in this country to sell at 16 cents a pound, with producers receiving \$85 a ton for ore.

SPAIN'S PRODUCTION OF PYRITES

The Province of Huelva, Spain, is the greatest producer of pyrites in the world. There still exist according to the calculations of mining exports, about 250,000,000 tons, of which the present exportation is about 3,000,000 tons per annum.

In normal times the United States takes 1,000,000 tons; in 1917 the tonnage reached was 755,991 only from the following mines: Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Esperanza (British), 614,317 tons; Perrunal and San Platon (French), 122,091 tons; and La Joya (Spanish), 19,583 tons.

Cupreous and iron pyrites are employed for the production of sulphuric acid. A good pyrite contains from 47 to 50 per cent. of sulphur, the residue, after treatment for the extraction of the sulphur, being iron ore, which goes to the blast furnaces. In the case of cupreous pyrites, the copper is extracted by a washing process before sending the iron ore residue to the furnaces.

Germany consumes 1,000,000 tons of this class of mineral yearly. Before the outbreak of the present war that country accumulated immense stocks, as sulphuric acid is indispensable in the manufacture of powder and explosives.

Morphine, cocaine, and heroin to the value of \$10,000 were seized by Federal officers in a raid upon the rooms of Frank Krissler, a confidential clerk in the employ of the Adams Express Co., who lived on Jefferson street, Hoboken, N. J. The drugs were bottled and it is believed that they were stolen from shipments to the Army Medical Department.

News of Companies

A benzol plant is to be erected at Weiron, W. Va., by the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co.

The Burnett Chemical Company has opened offices at 418 West Eighteenth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Westover Chemical Co., 45 Cedar st., New York.

The National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, O., has let a contract for the construction of a plant at Clarksburg, W. Va.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, San Francisco, has opened a branch office at Los Angeles, in the Haas building, in charge of W. R. Baker.

The Collicine Manufacturing Company of Omaha, manufacturing chemical products, has purchased the three-story factory, 30 by 80, at 147 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark.

Fire damaged the building and plant of the O'Brien-Northrop Oil and Chemical Company, 308 North Commercial st., Newark, N. J., to the amount of \$15,000. The fire originated on the first floor and spread rapidly.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed four buildings of the Aetna Chemical Company's plant near Mt. Union, Pa., July 2. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The fire broke out in the guncotton department of the plant. More than 405,000 pounds of the cotton were consumed. No casualties were reported.

W. A. Brady, New York, has purchased 40 per cent. interest in the Lesh Medical Company, of Goshen, Ind., from Fred H. Nymeyer for a consideration of \$25,000. The company was formed several years ago by Joseph H. Lesh. Plans are under way for enlarging the plant of the company in Goshen.

The net earnings of the Aetna Explosives Co. for May were \$495,952. The earnings before amortization were \$610,351, from which there was deducted \$114,399 for adjustment in valuation of assets, and settlement of claims. Profits before amortization in April were \$544,743 while the March totaled \$810,424, the record month since the receivers took charge of the company's affairs.

The Petroleum Rectifying Company has lost its suit against the Reward Oil Company of San Francisco, Cal., for alleged infringement of patent. This concern, which holds patents for the transformation of crude petroleum into pure oils, issued to Prof. Frederick G. Cottrell and James B. Speed, of Berkeley, Cal., sued the Reward Oil Company for an accounting and an injunction.

The Greenpoint Fire Brick Company has sold its property on the north side of Borden avenue, Long Island City, consisting of four lots and improvements thereon, to the American Chicle Company. This property adjoins the American Bar Lock Company's building, which is now occupied by the American Chicle Company, and their new purchase will be used in conjunction with this building as an experimental laboratory for the refining of gum.

Dyestuff Notes

Cassella Color Company has reduced its capital from \$150,000 to \$50,000.

A meeting of the creditors of the Synthetic Color & Chemical Co., 687 Antonio street, Los Angeles, Cal., was held recently.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation has opened an office in Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, under the direction of W. G. Rogers.

The Mianus Manufacturing Company, at North Mianus, near Stamford, Ct., has plans drawn for a new dyehouse of brick and concrete, to cost about \$40,000.

B. Franklin Lippold, who has been connected with the sales department of Dicks, David Co., Inc., has taken a similar position with Fred Wetzel & Co., Inc.

A new three-story brick and steel machine shop to cost about \$85,000 will be constructed by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, at its plant on Abbott Road. It is also planning for an eight-story addition to its works.

A despatch from Moscow says, according to London cable advices, that nationalization of the naphtha industry has been decreed by the Bolshevik government. The manufacture and sale of naphtha and its by-products is made a State monopoly.

Frederick H. Cone & Co., Inc., has filed suit in the New York Supreme Court against Joseph B. Miller, to recover \$3,649 in which the plaintiff alleges that on April 1 last, the defendant made two bills of exchange for \$1,733 each to Herman & Herman, Inc., which were due June 4 and June 10 last, which the defendant accepted, but refused to pay when they fell due.

The Badische Anilin and Sodaefabrik, which during the war has been mainly engaged on the production of high explosives and poison gases, shows a net profit of \$8,310,000, as against \$6,510,000 last year, and is again paying 20 per cent. The Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron has increased its capital during the year to \$6,250,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 16 per cent., as against 16 per cent. and a bonus of 6 per cent. last year.

An interesting announcement was made in the course of an application in the British Patents Courts recently to the effect that Messrs. L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd., of Deighton, Huddersfield, have discovered "a new and very remarkable color." This was all the information given in reference to it, but according to the "Chemist and Druggist," both dyestuffs manufacturers and dye users will be impatient to know more of the achievement. The application was for license to use twenty-three German patents for the manufacture of dyestuffs in the names of the Badische, Bayer, Cassella, and Kalle Companies. The patents are for sulphur, anthracene, anthraquinone, and azo colors, and they include patents registered just before the war began.

"The Truth About Cannabis" is the title of a pamphlet issued by S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., 256 Front street, New York. Copies may be obtained upon application to the above firm.

BRITISH DYE COMBINATION PLANS

Restriction of Labor and Crude Materials Hastens Projected Union of British Dyes and Levinstein

A proposed plan of amalgamation of British Dyes, Limited, of London, and Levinstein, Limited, of Manchester, was taken up at a recent meeting between shareholders of the two companies when a definite scheme for the amalgamation was submitted to those concerned. It is understood that the London Board of Trade has given the movement a decided impetus when that body explained to representatives of the two companies that, in view of the serious shortage of material for plant and extensions, it was essential that the fullest use should be made of existing resources, and that the dye industry should be placed upon a secure foundation as rapidly as possible.

This matter was taken up by the Board of Trade early in this year, but in view of the fact that financial matters could not be adequately adjusted at that time the matter was postponed until further plans could be worked out by representatives of both companies. The essence of the financial part of the scheme is that a new company, with two Government nominees on its directorate, be formed to take over the two businesses, the "substantial assets" to be acquired at their actual value and paid for in shares, half being 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference and half 8 per cent. preferred ordinary, and the good will, of which 55 per cent. will be credited to British Dyes, and 46 per cent. to Levinstein, will be paid for in preferred ordinary shares. So long as the company is indebted to the Government for any part of the loans advanced, and longer if the Board of Trade requires it, though it is hardly to be expected, the preferred and deferred shares will not have a dividend exceeding 8 per cent. paid upon them, but after that they will participate equally in any surplus.

The Government nominees will have a right to veto any decision of the board of directors which in their opinion "tends to encroach unduly on the trade or business of any British manufacturers of products other than dyes or colors, or to give undue preference as regards supply, price, or otherwise to any customer or consumer of the company's products, provided always that such veto shall not be used in such a manner as to prevent the manufacturer from rendering marketable products incidental to the manufacture of dyes or colors."

"It will be seen that, as far as the protection of public interests is concerned, this arrangement is on the same lines as the existing one with British Dyes, which has had two Government nominees on its directorate from the first. It has only one class of shares at present, and these carry only 6 per cent. dividend until the Government's loan is paid off."

COAL OUTLOOK FOR DRUG INDUSTRY

The Florida State Pharmaceutical Association in convention at Tampa, Fla., adopted a resolution urging that industries supplying drugs and medicines be placed on Preference List No. 1 for coal by the War Industries Board. Industries are to be allotted coal on a percentage basis to be determined by the extent to which they are engaged on war work. If an industry is doing only 50 per cent. war work it will receive only 50 per cent. of the amount of coal it used during 1917.

The Priority Committee of the War Industries Board holds that the manufacture of drugs and medicinal supplies is not war work, and refuses to recognize the necessity for supplying coal in preference to other industries.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MARKET FIRM AND PRICES RISING

Export Demands Hold Bleaching Powder Very Firm
Soda Ash and Caustic Make the Only Declines
Acids Scarce Except Acetic

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Sodium Hyposulphite, (bbls.)
Sodium Sulfide, 2c lb.	25c lb.
Sodium Bichromate, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Glauber's Salt, 5c per 100 lbs.
Ammonium Lump Alum, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Sodium Cyanide, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Ammonium Alum, Powdered, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Chrome Alum, 2c lb.
	Potassium Lump Alum, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Declined

Acetic Acid, 28 p.c. 1c lb.	Acetic Acid, 56 p.c. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Glacial Acetic, 3c lb.	Nitric Acid, 36 p.c. $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.	Soda Ash, Barrels, 15c per 100 lbs.
Copper Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Soda Ash, Bags, 10c per 100 lbs.

Irrespective of the fact that the head-liners, caustic soda, and soda ash are quoted lower at the close of the New York market, the majority of heavy chemicals show an improvement, and higher prices are being asked for spot materials. The firmer market is less because of a heavier demand than of scant supplies of important items now reported as available on the spot market. Apparently the export call is increasing from South America, and this has stimulated general conditions here, with every prospect that makers will tighten up on prices in view of this additional call.

Bleaching powder has scored another advance. Although several declines are noted in acids, it cannot be learned that the local market is any means weak. Some sellers are quoting at lower levels because a number of dealers have been holding stocks for higher prices in view of Government needs. For the most part all acids are hard to locate in large quantities in the New York market, and sales that have passed at lower levels have involved only comparatively small parcels. There has been no change in the sulphuric acid situation, and prices that were recently fixed by the Government continue in vogue. Accordingly only small stocks are reaching the open market, and trading is consequently greatly restricted. The same condition applies to the 42 degree nitric. At this writing it is stated in reliable quarters that the Government will name a price on all of the important heavy acids that go into the manufacture of munitions. It is understood that the large manufacturers are working at full capacity to take care of the Government's needs, and in all probability if a buyer were in the local market for any acid in quantity he would have considerable difficulty in locating stocks. For this reason not a great deal of material is finding its way to the open market.

Alums of all descriptions have scored an advance for spot and nearby after a lull for several weeks. This condition has been brought about by a shortage of supplies at primary points, which in turn has been caused by a labor scarcity. During the quiet interval, there has been no large accumulation of any of the grades, and now it appears that holders in the New York market are disinclined to do a great deal of shading from prices noted elsewhere.

Aluminum sulphate is in good demand from the large users and holders are quoting at previous levels with a degree of firmness that was not noted a week ago. Copper sulphate, especially the standard brands, is in

good demand, and although a slight decline is noted, this does not mean that the market is by any means weak. As a matter of fact the lower levels heard in the open market involved only small quantities so far as could be learned. Caustic potash, the prussiates, and the various other items in the general list are holding firm at previous quotations named by large factors in the New York market, and with a great deal of underlying strength noted all along the line holders of the various supplies on spot are not inclined to do a great deal of shading, but rather there is a decided inclination to advance prices, if anything.

Acid, Acetic—In a number of important directions quotations have been at lower levels on some of the degrees of this acid. At the best, however, offerings have been scattered, and, not unlike the condition that was reported a week ago, considerable dealer speculation continues to be noted on practically every hand. Wide price ranges have, accordingly, been heard on the Glacial, and spot quotations ranged at the close all the way from 55c to 63c a pound. The market on this grade of acetic is unquestionably easier, since 65c a pound was the prevailing outside figure named a week ago in New York. In small quantities offerings have been made of the 56 per cent. acetic at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, according to quantity. There have been a number of sellers in the open market of the 28 per cent. degree, and comparatively free offerings were being made at the close at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, which is a decline from a week ago in the neighborhood of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Only scant supplies are available on spot of the 70 per cent. material, and for the most part prices are nominal at 45c@46c a pound, according to the quantity that is wanted.

Acid, Muriatic—Not a great deal of change has been reported one way or the other on any of the degrees of muriatic, and in the main the local market closed in a firm condition with holders of spot materials quoting at previous levels of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 18-degree, f. o. b. works, but in the open New York market this chemical is quoted as nominal. The 20-degree muriatic continues to be held in tight hands at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, while prevailing quotations named for the 22-degree range from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. It cannot be learned that any large offerings are being made on any of the above stocks, and in view of a strong demand, coupled with the fact that the inquiry from the majority of large consumers is apparently increasing daily there is little reason to expect any downward movement.

Acid, Nitric—The Government's fixed price of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound continues for the 42-degree. There is a strong consumer demand, but it cannot be learned that any large stocks are reaching the open market. For the most part prices are nominal on the various other degrees of nitric, and where quotations were obtainable they showed a slight advance over those of a week ago at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 36-degree, in carboys; from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8c a pound for the 38-degree material, with 8c a pound prevailing for the 40-degree. It is understood that makers are working over time to take care of the Government's needs for all degrees of nitric acid.

Acid Sulphuric—No important change is reported one way or the other, and where sales are made they are going through at prices fixed last week by the War

Trade Board of \$28 a ton for the 66-degree, f. o. b. works, in tank cars; \$18 a ton for the 60-degree sulphuric, same basis, and \$32 a ton for oleum, sellers tanks. Supplies in the spot market are by no means large, and users are having considerable difficulty in locating sufficient stocks to take care of their immediate needs. As is the case with all of the other heavy acids the requirements of the Government are so great that manufacturers are apparently unable to take care of this call and outside business at the same time.

Alums—Rather sharp advances are noted on practically all of the grades of alums and considerable business has passed in New York during the week. Closing figures were $4\frac{3}{4}c@5\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the ammonium lump; $8\frac{1}{2}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the potassium lump; $18\frac{1}{2}c@19\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the potassium chrome, and from $18c@19\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the ammonium chrome. It is not learned that there has been any large accumulation of stocks in this market despite the fact that up until the last week there was not a great deal of activity noted.

Aluminum Sulphate—From $3\frac{1}{2}c$ to $4c$ a pound was the prevailing price for the high test at the close, while the low test continues to be quoted at $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound. The firm condition that was noted a week ago continues. Supplies are not large in the local market and in all probability there will be another advance in price within the near future since already it is heard that large consumers are having trouble in locating sufficient supplies to take care of their needs.

Bleaching Powder—The demand continues heavy from all directions and prices are firm at $2c@2\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for domestic drums, and from $2\frac{1}{2}c@2\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for stocks in export drums. A number of large makers are now increasing their production in order to take care of the strong demand which is so unusual at this season of the year. Judging from the inquiry that is being received the firm prices will hold for some time.

Copper Sulphate—Comparatively wide price ranges have been heard because of considerable speculation. The demand has improved within the week and for standard brands it is not thought that much shading could now be done from $9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound. In some directions sellers are quoting as high as $9\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound. For other brands quotations have been at $8\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for spot.

Lead Acetate—A large volume of business has passed during the interval on all grades and closing quotations were $15\frac{1}{4}c@16\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for broken brown; $17\frac{1}{2}c@17\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the white crystals; $16c@16\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the broken cakes, and from $17\frac{1}{2}c$ to $18\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the granulated. Supplies available are only moderate and there is little reason to look for any downward movement in prices.

Potash, Caustic—Closing quotations were firm at $82c@83c$ a pound for the high test and from $62c$ to $63c$ a pound for the commercial, or low test. Factors say that not in some time has there been the buying interest that is now being manifested by consumers and it looks as though the higher price levels recently reached will continue to hold.

Potassium Prussiate—There is a strong call for the Japanese prussiates of potash, but on account of high freight rates, coupled with present shipping conditions offerings are light and importers say that they are tied up on contracts that it will be some time before any large stocks reach the open market. For the domestic stocks prices are quotedably unchanged at $\$1.18@\1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from $\$1.85$ to $\$1.95$ a pound for the red.

Soda Ash—Very little interest has been shown this week in soda ash, and stocks on the spot market at the close were available at $\$2.20@\2.40 per hundred pounds for bags, and from $\$2.75$ to $\$3.00$ per hundred pounds for stocks in barrels. Supplies are said to be sufficient to take care of more business at this time, and in view of a comparatively light inquiry there was not a great deal of underlying strength to the situation. The bulk of trading has been among dealers with consumers buying only from hand to mouth.

Soda, Caustic—Following the downward trend in prices of soda ash this heavy chemical is also quoted at lower levels in the open market. Large stocks were available at $\$4.25@\4.40 per hundred pounds with nothing to indicate that there will be any higher prices. For the past several weeks now there has been a lull in this market and perhaps on firm bids prices named above could be shaded.

Sodium Nitrate—Up to this writing it could not be learned that the Nitrate Committee at Washington had named prices covering July shipments. The demand continues unusually strong and stocks would doubtless bring as much as $\$5.00$ per hundred pounds.

CHEMISTS UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT

Work on Gas and Other Chemical Warfare Transferred From Bureau of Mines

Chemists in army service are to be under the direction and orders of the War Department instead of the Interior.

How all the chemical work that has heretofore been carried on under various branches of the military service, such as the medical and ordnance departments and the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department, have been centralized and co-ordinated into the one chemical section, is told in an official statement, authorized by the War Department.

Henceforth all phases of gas warfare will be under the control of the Chemical Warfare Service, commanded by Major General William L. Sibert.

Heretofore chemical warfare has been carried on by divisions in the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department and the Bureau of Mines. All officers and men who have been connected with offensive or defensive gas warfare here will be responsible to the Chemical Warfare Service. The field training section at present is under the corps of engineers.

Defensive warfare has been under the control of the Medical Department. This work has consisted of the designing and manufacture of masks, both for men and animals, and the procurement of appliances for clearing trenches and dugouts of gas.

Offensive gas warfare consists principally of manufacturing gases and filling gas shells. The work has been under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

The new department will take over the work of chemical research for new gases and protection against known gases which has been carried on by the Bureau of Mines. All testing and experiment stations will be under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The responsibility of providing chemists for all branches of the government and assisting in the procurement of chemists for industries essential to the success of the war and government has been entrusted to the Chemical Warfare Service.

The Gold Seal White Lead Company of Brooklyn, was able to end thefts of white lead through the efforts of Detective O'Connell who worked in the plant disguised as a laborer.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

SHORT SUPPLIES RESTRICT TRADING

Many Inquiries Result Only in Routine Sales—Prices Continue Upwards and Do Not Now Tempt Buyers

Trading in most drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals has been interrupted by the shortage of supplies and increased difficulties in obtaining shipping space. Inquiries on the whole have been active, but resulted only in a general routine business. The importation of cocaine and opium, including also ecognine, into the United Kingdom is prohibited, and may lower prices here.

The production of war materials is growing in volume, making it possible for the United States to support a larger army in France and to contribute more freely to the armies of our Allies. The official reports state that estimated army demand now approximates twenty-five per cent. of the consumption of the total production of American manufactures. Most of the army contracts were placed with Eastern manufacturers, owing to their closer proximity to the seaboard, which simplifies the problem of deliveries.

Among the principal developments relating to price advances was the rise for hard and soft mercurials, influenced by a rise of \$5 a flask for mercury. Thymol crystals suffered a further loss. Balsams have been neglected and values are easing, while barks are firm due to light stocks. Opium is lower, while other narcotics closed steady without change. Essential oils closed steady at quotations close to former price levels. Roots of various kinds displayed strength with few exceptions. Flowers are firm but quiet, which also applies to berries. Seeds, leaves and herbs are irregular owing to short supplies, but trading has been spasmodic. Among spices nutmegs led in the advance and pimento is higher.

Price revisions for other commodities have been unimportant though the tendency of the markets, on the whole, continues upward.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK Jobbers' Price Changes

Advanced

Asafetida, 10c	Mercury, Flasks, \$5
Balsam Fir, Canadian, 15c	Mustard Seed, English, Sound
Fish Berries, 3½c	Yellow, ½c
Ginger, African, ½c	Nutmegs, Singapore, Penang,
Glycerin, C. P., 1c	110s, 2c
Mercurials, Soft, 6c@12c	Pimento, ½c
Hard, 8c@9c	Unicorn Root, 1c

Declined

Caraway Seed, African, ½c	Lycopodium, 5c
Cumin Seed, ¼c	Opium, 50c@\$1
Glycerin, Dynamite, 1c	Thymol Crystals, U.S.P., 20c

Asafetida, Powdered—Prices strengthened owing to a further curtailment of supplies. Sellers are naming 10c higher to \$2.10@\$2.20 a pound.

Balsam Fir, Canadian—Higher importation values have given a firmer tone to the market and holders generally have advanced quotations 15c to \$5.95@\$6.00 a gallon.

Camphor, Refined—Prices remain firm as a result of small supplies and reports of strong primary markets. The production of camphor on a larger scale is unlikely, as all accessible producing sources have been tapped, it is said. Exports from Japan and Formosa in the twelve months ended March 31, 1918, show a marked

decrease. Domestic makers are quoting Japanese refined 2½ lb. slabs at \$1.11½ and American refined is held on the basis of \$1.11½ a pound.

Caraway Seed, African—Offerings have been lowered ½c to 52½c@53c a pound. Little buying interest is noticeable, and this inactivity with some selling to realize, influenced lower figures.

Castor Oil—There is little demand and trading is dull, but prices rule steady at 40c@41c a pound for U. S. P. grade in barrels. Crushers are out of the market, the Government having requisitioned the output of oil for airplane motor lubrication.

Cassia—All grades are extremely quiet and trading is narrow. Prices, however, closed unchanged with genuine Saigon quoted at 54c@55c a pound.

Cloves—Sales have been made at slight concessions, because of odd balances ex-wharf and warehouses. Supplies are limited and uncertain. Holders are quoting Zanzibars at 47c@48c and Amboynas at 61c@62c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—Limited offerings and a fair demand are stimulating a firm market. Importers are asking 29c@30c for supplies in bulk and 35c@36c a pound for fingers in cases, according to brand.

Codeine—Is ruling firm under reports by makers of an active inquiry, which is absorbing the available supply. Prices closed unchanged on the basis of \$7.30 an ounce for sulphate, covering 100-ounce lots.

Coumarin—Prices are strong as a result of smaller supplies and steady inquiries. Sellers are quoting \$32 @\$34 a pound, as to quantity purchased.

Cumin Seed, Morocco—Holders lowered quotations ¼c to 14c@14½c a pound, the absence of demand resulting in larger offerings and a weaker market.

Cream of Tartar—The strong statistical position of tartar is influencing a firmer sentiment in prices of this article. Sellers are still quoting former prices at 67c for U. S. P. crystals and 66½c a pound for powdered, but sales by second hands at 78c@80c a pound have been reported.

Ergot—Smaller stocks and decreased offerings, have caused values to stiffen and holders of Spanish are quoting 95c@\$1, while Russian is held at 90c@92c a pound, with the trend upward.

Fish Berries—Holders have advanced quotations 3½c to 23½c@26c a pound.

Ginger, African—Little interest is manifested by buyers, but despite this fact prices were firmer and ½c higher to 13½c@13¾c a pound. The smallness of stocks and uncertainties surrounding the possibility of getting future supporters are holding values firm.

Glycerin C. P.—Refiners in the east raised quotations 1c to 64c a pound for supplies in bulk, drums added; in cans 65c@66c is asked. Western refiners are quoting C P., drums added, at 63c@64c; cans, 65c a pound. Stronger and higher markets for the raw materials is said to be chiefly responsible for the rise, but the demand, outside of that from the Government, is slow.

Glycerin, Dynamite—Prices weakened 1c to 62c@63c a pound. Trading in round lots has been restricted, owing to limited offerings by refiners and a lack of effort to urge sales.

Glycerin, Crude—In the absence of buying interests prices are easier. Holders are repeating former values ranging from 49c@50c for saponification, and 44½c @45c a pound for soap-lye loose.

Lycopodium—Keener selling competition drove prices lower to \$1.65@\$1.70, these figures showing a decline of 5c a pound, partly due, it is said, to increased production. In some quarters it was reported that sales have been made at still lower figures.

Magnesium Carbonate, Powdered—Prices closed firmer in response to a larger inquiry. Sellers are quoting U. S. P. in barrels at 20c@21c a pound.

Mercurials—In sympathy with higher prices for mercury, makers announced a rise of 6c@12c a pound for soft mercurials on the basis of \$2 a pound for calomel. A revision of the schedule on hard mercurials also shows an advance of 8c to 9c a pound for the various salts.

Mercury—Selling agents advanced quotations \$5 to \$125 per flask of 75 pounds. Single flasks were sold at \$130 by second hands.

Milk Sugar—The market is firm and a good demand reported, with leading manufacturers asking 50c@52c a pound. Second hands continue to report sales at 52c@55c a pound.

Morphine—Further accumulation of stocks has failed to depress quotations, which rule unchanged on the bulk basis of \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate.

Mustard Seed—Sound English seed is ½c higher to 27½c@28c a pound for yellow. Smallness of stocks and reports of uncertainty surrounding future arrivals are responsible for the upward tendency.

Nutmegs—Increased buying of parcels on the spot and afloat with reports of a scarcity of supplies served to stiffen prices, which were raised 2c to 35c@35½c a pound for Singapore, 110s and Penang nuts.

Nux Vomica—Scant stocks and stronger primary markets have created a firmer feeling among holders who still continue to quote former prices ranging from 14½c@15c a pound. Inquiries in some quarters are on the increase.

Opium—A further decrease in the demand and an accumulation of supplies led to a further decline of about 50c to \$22.50 for U. S. P. in cases, \$1 to \$24.50 for granular and 50c to \$24 a pound for powdered U. S. P. The failure of the Government to utilize all of the surplus supplies has tended to weaken values.

Paris Green—The market is easier as a consequence of offerings by second hands at 42c a pound for kegs. Makers continue to quote 43c@44c.

Pimento—Influenced by decidedly poor crop prospects. Prices are firmer. In London buying has improved and the market points to a steadier trend for parcels in all positions. Holders raised prices 3½c to 7½c@7¾c a pound.

Quinine—Inquiries are light, but in absence of large offerings, prices rule firm. Makers repeated quotations on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate for lots of 100-ounce tins and over. Offerings by second hands have been unimportant quoting \$1.20@\$1.25 an ounce.

Thymol Crystals—Prices were again lowered 20c to \$13.50@\$13.75 a pound for U. S. P. Lack of demand and freer offerings, as also larger stocks are responsible for the decline.

Unicorn Root—Prices have been advanced 1c to 39c @45c a pound.

H. J. Baker & Brother, Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of camphor, are considering the reconstruction of their two-story brick establishment located at Greene and Bay Streets.

DRUG INSPECTOR ARRESTED

The police of New Bedford, Mass., arrested Maurice P. Crowe of Roxbury, for the past 10 years an inspector of food and drugs for the State Department of Health, charging him with blackmail. He pleaded not guilty in court. It is claimed that Crowe attempted to blackmail a New Bedford saloon keeper out of \$100, under threat to make a complaint against him in court for violation of the milk statutes. Money, the serial numbers of which had previously been taken, is alleged to have been paid to Crowe. The police say these bills were found on Crowe when arrested.

ALLEGED DRUG SMUGGLER CAUGHT

Before United States Commissioner Hayes, in Boston, Alfred Carnicelli of Arlington, Mass., pleaded not guilty of having narcotic drugs in his possession. Following Carnicelli's arrest T. F. Finnegan, agent of the Treasury Department, raided a Massachusetts avenue, Boston, lodging house, and seized \$25,000 worth of opium and morphine. The officers say that Carnicelli is one of a band that has been operating in Canada, smuggling across the border from Montreal in St. Albans, Vt. It is believed in Boston that Carnicelli will be sent to Vermont to answer to the serious charge of smuggling narcotic drugs into this country.

W. L. DEWOODY DEAD

William Lawrence Dewoody, of the wholesale and retail drug house of W. L. Dewoody & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., died June 30, in the seventieth year of his age.

Mr. Dewoody, who had been in failing health for several years, was born at Arthur, Ala., December 30, 1848. His father was a druggist, and from him the deceased learned much of pharmacy and field botany. His schooling was interrupted by the Civil War. In 1868 he purchased a drug store, but two years later removed to Pine Bluff, where, on May 12, 1870, he formed the business of Nelson & Dewoody, of which he soon became the sole proprietor, continuing it until his death.

ENCOURAGES THE PRODUCTION OF FLAX.

To encourage the production of flax to meet the demands for oil seed, the Department of Agriculture assisted in locating stocks of seed for growers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Through various agencies that have cooperated with the department's committee on seed stocks, necessary arrangements were made to interest farmers in a larger acreage of flax. In the States mentioned commercial agencies were interested, extension workers addressed groups of growers outlining the need for increased production and best methods of culture, and postmen were prepared for use in reaching individual farmers. The early opening of spring permitted early sowing of small grains, and left farmers free to prepare ground and sow flax, so the crop has had a good start.

The Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, manufacturers of Listerine, have filed a suit in the local Circuit Court to restrain Lorenz P. Elz, retail druggist of 5132 Shaw avenue, St. Louis, from selling a preparation which he calls Listerole. The Lambert people claim that this is an infringement upon their trade mark rights in the name of their well known antiseptic.

Drawback has been allowed by the Treasury Department upon flavoring extracts manufactured by the Smith-Junior Company, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, to date from May 8, 1918.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PHENOL STOCKS RUNNING LOW

Basic Coal Tar Products Advance—Dyewoods Supply is Light and Market is Firm—Rhodamine B Leads Advance Among Colors

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

	Coal-Tar Colors
Phenol, 1½c lb.	Metanil Yellow, 25c lb.
Dinitrophenol, 2c lb.	Rhodamine B ex. conc. \$5 lb.
Acid H, 5c lb.	Alkali Blue, Dom. \$1 lb.
Para-Nitranilin, 5c lb.	Chrome Black, Dom. 50c lb.
Para-Phenylenediamine, 10c lb.	Acid Blue, 50c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 5c lb.	Wool Green, S. Swiss, 50c lb.
Aniline Oil, ½c lb.	

Declined

	"G" Salt, 5c lb.
Naphthalene, balls, ½c lb.	Benzic Acid, 25c lb.
Benzol, 1½c gal.	Para-Toluidine, 10c lb.

In summing up the local situation for the week on colors and dyestuffs it may be stated that for the most part the condition has held steady, without any radical price changes one way or the other, with the exception of advances that are noted on the majority of coal-tar colors. Naturally, fluctuations may be expected at this time, and wide ranges have been heard in the New York market, especially on some of the crudes and intermediates that the Government now has under its supervision. This applies particularly to phenol and toluol. In the general list of dye bases and dyewoods it cannot be learned that there have been any material price changes, and in the main, the market has been firm, with trading in a number of instances limited to the quantity of spot material that has been available on the open market.

The consumer call for Chinese egg albumen continues strong, and large importers state that they are still behind in their orders because of present shipping conditions. It is understood that large supplies have accumulated in the Orient, but lack of steamer space has curtailed the movement of stocks toward this country, and quotations for available spot stocks are ruling high. Domestic albumen is moving briskly, but factors are still behind in their orders on account of shortage of supplies. Cochineal, cutch, divi divi, fustic, gambier, indigo, and logwood have all been in strong demand, and where there have been any price changes on the part of holders of spot stocks the tendency has been decidedly upward. Recent restrictions that were placed by the War Trade Board at Washington on all dye bases and dyewoods continue in vogue, and at this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the local situation in this connection.

Benzol continues in the same weakened condition that has been noted in this market for the past several months, and at the close there were holders of large supplies who were apparently willing to do considerable shading from the range of prices noted a week ago. Naphthalene balls are off slightly, but the flake material remains in a comparatively firm position for this season of the year and in some quarters holders of large spot supplies are quoting at higher levels than prevailed a week ago.

The demands for practically all of the intermediates in the general list have been in fair volume from the majority of large consumers, and with none of the various materials in abundant supply there is not a

great deal of inclination on the part of holders to do a great deal of shading at this time in view of a strong inquiry from all directions. Just at this time considerable interest is being manifested on the part of users in South America, and there is every indication that American producers are building up a good trade in that quarter, and in fact because of the export call for aniline oil from various South American points, as well as from other foreign centers, it has been so strong that large holders are asking higher prices at the close for stocks in export drums. Prices have not changed for spot aniline salts, and closing quotations were firm at about prevailing levels of a week ago. Perhaps the most noticeable exception to the firm condition of intermediates has been on-ortho and para toluidine, the demand for which is not pressing and declines are noted in both cases of about 10c a pound.

The demand for practically all of the coal-tar colors continues strong, and in a number of instances price advances have been made by leading manufacturers. Metanil yellow is especially active at this time, and holders of spot stocks have advanced their price considerably during the past week. Direct black, as well as acid black are in strong demand at this time, and the majority of holders are asking at higher levels. A sharp advance is noted on rhodamine B, ex-concentrated, and at the close some holders were quoting as high as \$90.00 a pound, in quantity, but in smaller parcels it is understood that \$75.00 a pound could perhaps be done. Paten blues in type goods in good demand and most factors handling this material have advanced their price. A number of inquiries are in the local market for alkali blue and for fuchsine crystals, neither of which are in heavy supply. As a matter of fact it could not be learned that any declines at all have been noted in coal-tar colors, and since apparently the majority of textile mills are showing more buying interest on practically all of American-made colors, there is every reason to expect the upward trend of prices to continue.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The tight condition that has prevailed in the New York market for some time on all varieties of albumen continues, and where sales are passing slightly higher levels are being asked for spot stocks, and in fact the Chinese egg is so scarce at this time that there is very little of this material being offered on the open market. Those who have spot stocks are asking \$1.20 to \$1.30 a pound for the Oriental egg, while the imported blood continues to be held in firm hands at 95c a pound, with some quoting at even higher levels. From 65c to 70c a pound is the prevailing price for the domestic blood, and it cannot be learned that there is any large quantity of this grade on hand at this time. The demand, it appears, for all varieties of albumen is greatly in excess of the supply of spot material available, and there is every reason to believe under such conditions that there will be price advances rather than any declines. Where any shading is being done from the above prices only small quantities are involved.

Cochineal—Not a great deal of change is reported one way or the other on any of the various grades of cochineal, and with a strong demand from the majority of large consumers, coupled with an increasing inquiry from the majority of important sources, the

trend of the market, insofar as prices are concerned continues upward. Closing quotations were 62c and up to 68c a pound, according to quantity and seller, for the Silver Teneriffe on spot; 67½c to 68c a pound for the rosy black, and from 55c to 55½c a pound for the gray black. Not a great deal of interest is being manifested at this time on the Madras kind, since this material has been nominal on the spot market for some time. For all available stocks of cochineal there has been an exceptionally strong demand of late, and with arrivals comparatively light from primary points there continues considerable bullishness concerning price ranges. As restrictions continue to tighten on importations of such materials, factors here are quoting at higher levels on all forward positions.

Cutch—The same active market that has been noted for several weeks continues and in some quarters it is stated that supplies are now getting low in the spot market with a tendency on the part of some large holders to advance prices again. The Rangoon, in boxes, remains generally at figures of a week ago at 21c @ 22½c a pound. Importers are quoting at wide ranges on stocks for shipment points, but 17c @ 17½c a pound appears to be the prevailing price. Where quotations are obtainable on the liquid cutch they range from 14c to 14½c a pound.

Divi Divi—According to quantity prices are firm at unchanged levels of \$72 @ \$75. It cannot be learned that any additional large supplies have reached this market during the interval, and because of an increasing demand from the majority of large users, coupled with an active inquiry concerning future deliveries there is a general upward movement of prices. Not in some time has there been the buying interest that is now being manifested in this material, and some importers say that they are already booked far ahead. Restrictions recently placed by the War Trade Board on importations are causing much concern among factors here.

Fustic—Although in one or two directions higher prices are heard, it appears that the bulk of sales that have passed during the week have gone through at about quotations of a week ago of \$41 @ \$65 a ton for the sticks, according to quantity and point of origin, and from 6½c to 7½c a pound for the chips. The 51-degree remains firm at 13¾c @ 14½c a pound, while the solid is at unchanged levels of 28c @ 29c a pound. None of the above stocks are in abundant supply in the spot market, and there is little reason to look for any downward movement in prices since the demand is becoming more active from day to day. Arrivals of stocks at this port are far below normal, and importers say that they are unable to say much about forward positions on account of the present shipping conditions.

Gambier—Prices of the common gambier on spot range from 26½c to 27½c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. Java cubes are attracting considerable interest on the part of buyers at this time, but it appears that as fast as stocks reach this market from primary points they go into immediate consumption on standing contracts and for this reason trading in the open market is restricted and prices for the most part are nominal.

Indigo—With supplies about sufficient to take care of the large demand much activity has been noted during the week on all varieties of indigo and prices have been steady and firm at \$2.25 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.25 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Guatemala, 90c @ \$1.10 a pound for the Madras, and from 24c to 26c a pound for the paste. According to advice received at the close

there are fairly large quantities of stocks afloat at the present time, but importers say that upon arrival of these supplies in this market they do not expect any downward movement in prices for the reason that considerable of the stocks have already been sold.

Logwood—Between \$45 and \$48 a ton are the prices named in this market for the sticks, and in some quarters as much as \$49 a ton has been heard. Supplies are getting low and unless the War Trade Board sees fit to allow more materials to come in it is thought that the New York market will be entirely bare in the near future since the demand is seemingly increasing from day to day. It is pointed out that even at the above prices there is not a great deal of profit to the importer since freight rates have recently advanced so materially and those who were tied up on contracts are doing well if they break even. The chips are said to be in moderate supply with quotations ranging from 3½c to 5c a pound, according to quantity. The solid logwood remains firm at 19c @ 21c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle 10½c @ 11½c a pound, and the crystals are at unchanged levels of 20c @ 25c a pound. Considerable underlying strength is noted all along the line.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Very little buying interest is being shown on this crude and in all probability a reliable buyer for quantities could name his own figure. Supplies are said to still be abundant, and several sales have passed during the week at 25½c a gallon. Despite, however, the slow movement of stocks toward the usual consumers some are asking 27c a gallon in view of a slightly better inquiry. Although reports are still current that the Government is showing some interest by way of inquiries, it has not been learned that any large stocks have passed in that direction.

Naphthalene—Prime flake naphthalene has been in steady demand and prices have ruled at firm and unchanged levels of 9½c @ 9½c a pound. Occasionally small sales have passed at 9½c a pound as the inside, but apparently the last named figure is not the market. Some sellers report that there has been a better inquiry for the past two or three days for the flake material and for this reason they are not looking for any important declines in prices since stocks on spot are not abundant. The ball material is not in particularly strong demand at this time and prices for spot are off ¼c a pound from those of a week ago. Closing quotations for naphthalene balls were at 10½c @ 10½c a pound.

Phenol—The majority of holders of spot phenol have again advanced their prices several points and there was a comparatively firm condition at the close with sellers asking from 46½c to 47½c a gallon for spot and nearby stocks. It is stated in reliable quarters that the Government is again using large quantities of this crude and it could not be learned that any large supplies had reached the open market on this account. There has been a lull in phenol for several weeks with offerings being freely made, but now it is not thought that the above prices could be materially shaded.

Toluol—Prices that were recently fixed by the Government of \$1.50 and \$1.55 a gallon continue in vogue on all releases of toluol that are now being made. The stocks that have been held in second hands, and for which \$5.00 a gallon was asked, have been exhausted. No large supplies are reaching the open market since where the Government releases stocks sales pass direct between the maker and the consumer. The demand is unusually strong.

(Continued Page 30)

The Foreign Markets

LONDON QUININE MARKET ACTIVE

Import Permits Now Granted More Freely—Honey a Feature at Drug Auction, But Sales Restricted in Character—Some Important Drugs and Chemicals Higher With Few Price Changes Reported

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 9.—Business is fair, with quinine active at 7s 3d per ounce. Morphine is quoted at 6s 3d with prices tending upward.

Import permits are being granted more freely. Sales at the drug auction held on Thursday last week were restricted in character, a feature being that of honey, which is now 7s per cwt. lower.

The demand for all varieties of senna is slow, while camphor oil, refined camphor, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, hexamine, bleaching powder and rectified spirit are higher.

Antimony and pyrogallic acid are firmer.

There is an easier tone in the market for Jamaica sarsaparilla, kola nuts and copper sulphate.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

The Yokohama Specie Bank has opened a branch in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, the first Japanese bank to be established in South America. S. Mayeda, the manager, said:

"We are buying from Argentina such raw materials as wool, quebracho extract, hides, and bones, and we are selling to Argentina such articles as silk and cotton goods, rice and general manufactured goods. Our exports of toys to Argentina last year were valued at \$597,170 gold and food at \$66,744. In addition to these Argentina buys from us such things as buttons, porcelain, straw goods, antimony ware, brushes, crockery, surgical instruments, stationery articles, glue and chemical goods, including camphor and medicinal chemicals. This rapid increase in our commerce has been due largely to the establishment of two direct steamship lines between Japan and Argentina, the Nippon Yusion Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha."

IMPORTS OF COPRA AND BEAN OIL

The amount of cocoa, copra and soya bean oil imported into the United States in the calendar years 1913, 1916, 1917 and the first three months of 1918, as compiled by the National City Bank, is shown in the following table. The last three ciphers (000) are omitted.

				3 mos.
COCOA (lbs.)	1913	1916	1917	1918
Portugal	19,599	8,932	12,323
United Kingdom	13,297	11,094	7,593	2
British W. Indies	32,906	40,898	47,634	20,501
Cuba	no data	613	1,073	
Dominican Rep.	27,727	49,054	54,383	9,906
Brasil	20,927	31,905	79,815	20,116
Ecuador	21,658	44,645	70,554	20,811
Venezuela	no data	13,769	18,584	4,376
British W. Africa	no data	30,488	77,457	17,363
COPRA (lbs.)				
Portugal	19,599	8,932	12,323
British Oceania	no data	9,904	37,375	12,648
French Oceania	no data	23,461	19,969	7,960
Philippine Islands	17,292	55,405	156,690	19,486
SOYA BEAN OIL (lbs.)				
United Kingdom	1,368	no data	no data	no data
China	66	14,293	13,880	3,953
Japan	7,636	95,791	75,124	15,359
Japanese China	no data	34,867	175,832	49,021

New Regulations Governing Export Licenses

The War Trade Board have announced the adoption of new rules and regulations governing the expiration dates of export licenses which will be effective as to all clearances issued on and after July 15, 1918, and the revocation on July 15, 1918, of the existing regulations.

On and after July 15, 1918, Export Licenses shall be deemed to have been used within the period of their validity—

(A) If the through export bill of lading is issued and signed on or before the expiration date of the license and subsequent to October 9, 1917; or

(B) If the ocean bill of lading is dated on or before the expiration date of the license; or

(C) If the dock receipt is dated on or before the expiration date of the license, and the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than thirty days after the expiration date of the license; or

If the dock receipt is dated on or before the expiration date of the license and prior to July 15, 1918, and the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than thirty days after July 15, 1918.

(D) If the railroad notice of arrival issued at the port of exportation is dated on or before the expiration date of the license, and if the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than ten days after the expiration date of the license: Provided, that the provisions of this paragraph (D) shall apply only when the merchandise is exported on vessels loading at railroad docks, where dock receipts as provided in paragraph (B) cannot be issued by the vessel or its agents.

On and after July 15, 1918, shippers shall prepare and deliver to the Railroad Agent issuing a through export bill of lading one additional copy of such bill of lading, which copy will be mailed by the issuing Railroad Agent to the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., after there has been noted thereon the port of exit through which the shipment will pass.

Shippers who have goods in transit on through export bills of lading issued subsequently to October 9, 1917, and prior to July 15, 1918, and which goods have not actually cleared from the United States prior to July 15, 1918, must mail immediately to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., a copy of such through export bill of lading giving the port of exit from the United States as well as the number of the export license under which the shipment was made, so that the War Trade Board may arrange clearance for such shipments.

LONDON WANTS SACCHARINE BADLY

A cablegram from a London firm has been received by the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, according to newspaper advices, asking the local company to ascertain the cost of sending \$100,000 worth of saccharine to London by submarine. Large shipments of the sugar have been shipped from St. Louis to Europe, but the local company was notified by the government that recently it was impossible to provide shipping space for immediate shipment. The London firm said it would stand the cost of chartering the submarine or airplane.

EXPORTS CONTROL COMMITTEE CREATED

An Exports Control Committee, consisting of a representative of the War Department, of the Navy Department, of the Railroad Administration, of the Shipping Control Committee and the Traffic executives controlling Allied Traffic, has been created. This Committee is charged with the duty of informing itself as to the probable amount of freight which must be exported for the prosecution of the war; how this war freight can best be routed through the various ports; how much of other essential export traffic has to be handled; and the amount of local traffic necessary for each port. The Committee will have charge of designating the embarkation port for export. It will also be charged with the responsibility of deciding the distribution of the combined amount of all exports, as between the various ports, so as to facilitate its handling at and avoid congestion in any one port. The headquarters of the Committee will be in Washington.

British consular advices from Yokohama state that the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce was to submit for the approval of the diet an appropriation of 263,000 yen to be devoted to experimental work in connection with the formation of nitric acid from the air. It is reported that the system patented by Herbert Oswald will be used as the basis for the experiments. A firm of manufacturers of fertilizers is reported to have decided to erect a new mill at Fukui for the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers and sulphate of ammonia.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2701—A man in Australia desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of caustic soda.

2709—An agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2709—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of medicines, drugs, tannery and dye materials, colonial goods, and oil seeds. Catalogues, samples, and price lists should be submitted. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2719—An agency is desired by a man in England for the sale of soap, preservatives, chemicals, and drugs. Payment will be made by cash against ocean bill of lading. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Reference.

2722—A man from Chile, who is in the United States for a period of three weeks, desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Payment will be made in 90 days or as per arrangement. References.

2723—A Belgian firm in the Belgian Congo desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of industrial machinery, candles, carbide, fats, oils, soap, spices, chemicals and drugs, perfume, etc. Reference.

2724—An Italian business man in Argentina wishes to receive quotations on complete machinery and equipment, including boilers, etc., for a plant capable of extracting 20 metric tons of oil in 24 hours. The oil is to be extracted from seeds of sunflowers, peanut, turnip, and other plants.

2728—A man in Mexico desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of anilines, dyes, and kindred products. Payment will be made through New York bank. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2732—A firm in the Dominican Republic desires to purchase machinery for preparing divi-divi in either powdered or liquid form for exportation. Quotations may be made f. o. b. Payment will be made by cash in New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2734—A company in Canada wishes to secure agencies for the sale of chemical products, drugs, dyestuffs, etc. Quotations should be made f. o. b. Chicago. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

BRITISH EXPORTS FURTHER RESTRICTED

Numerous Additions of Crude Drugs to "A" List—Scarcity of Camphor Oil in London Market is Serious

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 20—Business this week has on the whole been quiet and few features are to be noted. The list of prohibited exports has been again extended. The "A" list now includes as additions—i. e. prohibited to all destinations—aconite root, ajowan seed, acetanilid, sulphides and oxides of antimony, barium sulphate, chrysophanic acid, gentian root, hexamine, licorice root, nux vomica and preparations, calumba root, quassia and catechu. Under special circumstances licenses for several of these are still being granted, but the tendency is to reduce the quantities applied for.

Camphor oil, Japan white, is very scarce and sales have been made of 880/890 at 175s per cwt. Through flimsy packing and rough handling in course of shipment heavy losses are being incurred by importers, in some cases up to 20%. We hear of 170s reported paid for the brown quality. Ginger is much dearer, present prices being; 115s per cwt. for common Jamaica, while Sierra Leone fetches 95s on spot.

Honey. Somewhat higher prices have been paid since the auction last week, but the contemplated move by the Food Controller to embrace this in the sugar category has made buyers shy, as it is not infrequently experienced by shippers that when foods are commandeered a lower than cost price is expected to be complied with. Californian and Cuban shippers will regulate their plans accordingly.

Lemon Essence spot 4s per lb., C. i. f. to arrive next month 3s 10d per lb.

Benzozate. The demand increased with the seasons advent and prices are about 10% higher. Acid 20s to 21s, soda 18s 6d.

Phenacetin has been a little disappointing. Supplies are only moderate but price has reached 25s per lb.

Agar Agar is cheaper at 3s 6d per lb. on spot for No. 1 strip.

Farina. Nothing now comes from Holland and being under strict control price has moved in favor of buyers.

CAMPHOR OIL OUTPUT OF TAIWAN

Camphor oil and alcohol, two of the principal products of Taiwan, went largely to Japan in 1917, as in former years, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Less camphor oil was produced during 1917, owing to unfavorable conditions, and comparison with 1916 shows a definite loss both in quantity and value of exports.

For alcohol, the 1917 figures show a large gain in quantity but the gain in value was not as great proportionately. The following table shows the quantity and value of these articles exported from Taiwan and also their destination:

Articles and countries.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Alcoholliters	12,933,896	\$4,071,450	16,239,205	\$4,605,379
British Indiado			36	2
Chinado	1,949,410	162,102	3,341,739	226,285
Hongkongdo	831,574	73,827	1,338,074	86,526
Japando	10,099,445	3,831,613	10,661,604	4,228,564
Australiano data			69,973	24,434
Camphorpounds	10,412,447	3,076,744	8,126,885	2,812,492
Chinado	18	10	114	79
Francedo	359,366	113,441	100,980	37,026
Japando	2,612,720	799,095	1,653,593	505,120
Russia, Asiaticdo	99,750	34,130		
United Kingdomdo	1,115,205	298,818	1,005,576	373,563
United Statesdo	6,225,388	1,831,250	5,366,592	1,896,704
Camphor oil (all to Japan)do	6,681,673	1,153,257	5,270,533	920,653

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.80	.81
Acetone	lb.	254	254
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.75	4.25
"Aconitine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials	ea.	—	—
Agar, Agar. See Isinglass.	lb.	—	—
No. 1	lb.	.85	.86
No. 2	lb.	.80	.81
No. 3	lb.	.72	.73
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	4.89
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	4.96
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.92	.92
97 p.c.	gal.	.95	.95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.67	.68
188 proof	gal.	.65	.69
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	.45
Sweet	lb.	.28	.29
Meal	lb.	.35	.37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.95	.98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	—
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	.85
Benzoate, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran. bulk	lb.	.75	.76
Carb. Dom. U.S. Kgs., powd.	lb.	.12	.12
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.25	.26
Nitrate, cryst. C. P.	lb.	—	.45
Gran.	lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	.60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	lb.	5.15	5.20
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. buffer of Antimony)	lb.	.18	.20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	.72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.39	.40
Powdered	lb.	.44	.45
Argols	lb.	.16	.18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	.66
White	lb.	.10	.11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.37	.50
"Barium Carb. prec. pure"	lb.	—	—
"Chlorate, pure"	lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.70	3.80
St. Thomas	gal.	3.80	4.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.	—	—
Benzol. See Coal Tar Crudes	lb.	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	lb.	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.074	.084
Crystals, U.S.P., Kgs.	lb.	.084	.09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	.76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04%	.05
"Imported"	lb.	—	—
"Nominal"	lb.	—	—

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Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	13.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	8.65
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	1.90
"Hydrophosphate, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	.35
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury	lb.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	lb.	—	1.11%
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	1.12%
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	1.15
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	1.15%
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	1.16
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	1.12
Japan, refined, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs	lb.	—	1.11%
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.70	3.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.25
Russian	lb.	4.30	4.35
Powdered	lb.	4.45	4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lbs. bulk	—	—
Ibs. bulk	lb.	.09	.09%
Caselin, C. P.	lb.	.45	.49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04%	.04%
Heavy	lb.	.034	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.	crystals, bottles incl'd.	—	—
100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05%	.07%
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	.09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	.23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	.65
Chrysarobin; U. S. P.	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	1.06

*Nominal.

Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	.41
Sulphate	oz.	—	.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	.345
Civet	oz.	2.50	2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	.49
Oleate	oz.	.85	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	11.50
Coca Butter, bulk	lb.	.29	.30
Cases, fingers	lb.	.35	.36
Codeine, Alk. Bulk	oz.	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	6.80	6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.30	7.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	.46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.33	.36
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	.49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.29	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	—
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	lb.	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	1.00
Coumarin	oz.	32.00	34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.67
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.66
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	1.95
"Carbonate"	lb.	26.00	27.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	1.18	.19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.44	.46
Jewelers large	lb.	1.25	1.30
Small	lb.	—	1.20
French	lb.	.37	.39
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	.61
Reeds	lb.	4.70	4.80
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	.92
Spanish	lb.	.95	1.00
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.27
Washed	lb.	—	.35
U. S. P., 1800	lb.	.27	.28
Encalyptol	lb.	1.34	1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	.164
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	1.39
"Gold"	lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	.64
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	—	.64
C. P. in cans	lb.	.65	.66
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.62	.63
Saponification, loose	lb.	.46	.46
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.41	.41
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.35	1.30
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottlesgross	8.40	9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.05	1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	4-oz. bottles	—	7.50
12-oz. bottlesgross	—	16.50
16-oz. bottlesgross	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.70	3.90
Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	5.33
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	.99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	.81
Russian	lb.	6.85	7.00
See Agar Agar	lb.	—	—
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20	3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.27	.30
Lanolin, hydros. cans U.S.P.	lb.	.38	.45
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.48	.55
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb.	.29	.30
Sticks, bds. Corigliano	lb.	.49	.50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	1.70

*Nominal.

†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.20	.21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.55
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.65
Iodide	lb.	—
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—
Salicylate	lb.	1.30
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.37
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.65
Iodide	lb.	—
Peroxide	lb.	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60
Manna, large flake	lb.	.89
Small flake	lb.	.70
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	—
Bisulphate	lb.	—
Blue Mass	lb.	.95
Powdered	lb.	.97
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.93
50 p.c.	lb.	—
Calomel, American	lb.	—
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—
Iodide, Green	lb.	—
Red	lb.	—
Yellow	lb.	—
Red Precipitate	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
White Precipitate	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	17.50
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—
Irish	lb.	—
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00
Tonquin	oz.	24.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50
Tonquin	oz.	37.00
Druggists	oz.	—
Synthetic	lb.	29.90
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	lb.	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—
Sulphate	lb.	—
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	14.50
Powdered	lb.	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Granular	lb.	—
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50
Papain	lb.	—
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06
Cream White	lb.	.09
Lily White	lb.	.10
Snow White	lb.	.13
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—
Red	lb.	1.70
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20
Bisulphate	lb.	.45
C. P.	lb.	.75
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—
Hypophosphate, bulk	oz.	—
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	—
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75
Salicylate	lb.	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11
Tartarate, powdered	lb.	1.31
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles	—	1.50
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—
50-oz. tins	oz.	—
25-oz. tins	oz.	—
1-oz. tins	oz.	—
Second Hands Java	oz.	1.05
Second hands, American	oz.	1.20
*Amsterdam	oz.	—
German	oz.	—
Java	oz.	—
Nominal	oz.	—

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Procaine
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Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz.	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz.	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. lb.	7.75	8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	—
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	—
U.S.P. Insoluble	lb.	—
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00
Salol, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	—
Sandalwood	lb.	—
Ground	lb.	—
Santonin, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	47.00
Powdered	lb.	—
Scammony, resin	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots oz.	oz.	—
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.70
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17
Green, pure	lb.	.17
Ordinary	lb.	.14
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	—
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.80
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls.	lb.	.024
Bromide, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.65
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—
Citrate, U.S.P. cryst.	lb.	—
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15
Hypophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—
Recryst.	lb.	—
Dried	lb.	—
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—
Tungstate	lb.	—
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48
Ether Comp.	lb.	—
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60
		— 4.60

Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Nitrate	lb.	.24
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—
Acetate	oz.	—
Nitrate	oz.	—
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.51
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	lb.	1.25
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00
Sulphur, bbls.	—	—
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	bbls.	—
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—
Crystals	lb.	—
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.009
Kegs	per keg	4.95
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67
U. S. P.	lb.	.73
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—
Thio-bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	lb.	—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.90
Artificial	lb.	.06
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	oz.	—
Vanillin	oz.	.80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	gal.	—
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21
Chloride	lb.	.14
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34
Nominal	—	.36

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	17.50
*Glacial	lb.	.35
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50
*Benzolic, from gum	lb.	—
U. S. P. ex toluol	lb.	4.40
Butic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45
Camphoric	lb.	4.85
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.53
1-lb. bottles	lb.	—
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20
Powdered	lb.	—
Second hands	lb.	.92
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	.25
Hydrobromic, Cone	lb.	2.40
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18
Hydrofluoric, 46 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20
Hydrosilicofluorid, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—
U. S. P. 10 p.c.	lb.	.65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	2.15
U. S. P. IX.	lb.	2.50
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.024
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.082 Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.90
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy	U. S. P.	.40
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.05
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—
Technical	gal.	.12
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.85
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00 Gov. pr.
Sulphurous	lb.	.05
Tannic	lb.	1.25
U.S.P. bulk	lb.	1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.83
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40
Nominal	—	.45

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb. 13.00	-13.25
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb. 4.50	-5.00
Free from chlorine	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Amber, crude	lb. 2.25	-2.50
Rectified	lb. 2.50	-2.75
Anise	lb. 1.10	-1.20
Bay	lb. 2.75	-3.00
Bergamot	lb. 5.50	-5.75
Synthetic	lb. 3.50	-4.00
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.75	-5.25
Cade	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb. .75	-8.00
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb. 12	-18
Japanese, white	lb. 22	-23
Caraway	lb. 8.00	-8.50
Cassia 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb. 2.20	-2.30
Lead Free	lb. 2.45	-2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb. 2.80	-3.00
Cedar Leaf	lb. 1.10	-1.25
Cedar Wood	lb. .19	-20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. 20.00	-21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb. .50	-51
Java	lb. .75	-.77
Cloves, cans	lb. 3.15	-3.25
Bottles	lb. 3.25	-3.30
Copaiba	lb. .95	-1.05
Coriander	lb. 22.00	-23.00
Cubeb	lb. 7.00	-7.25
Cumin	lb. 9.00	-10.00
Erigeron	lb. 2.30	-2.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb. .65	-.75
Fennel, sweet	lb. 3.75	-4.00
Geranium, Rose African	lb. 9.50	-10.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb. 8.50	9.50
Turkish	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Ginger	lb. 8.00	-8.25
Gingergrass	lb. .35	-3.25
Hemlock	lb. 1.35	-1.50
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 12.00	-12.25
Twice rect.	lb. 13.00	-13.25
Wood	lb. 2.00	-2.25
Lavender Flowers	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Garden	lb. .65	-.85
Spike	lb. .90	-1.45
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Lemongrass	lb. 1.40	-1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Distilled	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Linaloe	lb. 2.95	-3.10
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.40	-2.50
Mustard, natural	lb. 32.00	-33.00
Artificial	lb. 20.00	-21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 70.00	-80.00
Petale	lb. 80.00	-90.00
Artificial	lb. 18.50	-20.00
Nutmeg	lb. 2.35	-2.50
Orange, bitter	lb. 1.90	-2.15
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb. 2.50	-2.75
Orris Concrete	oz. 4.50	-4.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb. .25	-.35
Patchouli	lb. 20.00	-30.00
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.65	-1.80
Imported	lb. 12.25	-14.00
Peppermint, tins	lb. 3.10	-3.20
Bottles	lb. 3.25	-3.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb. 3.50	-3.69
French	lb. 7.00	-8.00
Pinus Sylvester	lb. 2.25	-2.40
Pumilio	lb. .50	-5.00
Rose, natural	oz. 26.00	-28.00
Synthetic	oz. 3.00	-4.00
Rosemary, French	lb. .90	-1.10
Safrol	lb. .42	-.45
Sandalwood, East India	lb. 13.00	-13.25
*Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.90	-2.10
Artificial	lb. .40	-.45
*Savin	lb. 6.00	-6.50
*Spruce	lb. 1.20	-1.25
Spearmint	lb. 3.50	-3.60
Tansy	lb. 3.25	-3.50
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.85	-1.90
White, French	lb. 2.00	-2.15
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. -	-
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb. 4.50	-5.00
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.75	-3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb. .85	-1.00
Wormseed	lb. 10.00	-10.25
Wormwood	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 15.00	-17.00
Manila	lb. 26.00	-26.00
Artificial	lb. 10.00	-12.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	-5.50

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALSFritzsch Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Cubeb	lb. 6.50	-7.00
Ginger	lb. 3.25	-3.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.75	-7.50
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	-11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00	-5.50
Orris, domestic	lb. 4.00	-5.00
Imported	lb. -	-16.00

Crude Drugs

Copaiba, Para	lb. .65	-70
South American	lb. .845	-85
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.95	-6.00
Oregon	gal. 1.70	-1.80
Peru	lb. 3.75	-3.80
Tolu	lb. 1.15	-1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .70	-75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .17	-20
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .30	-35
of Tree	lb. .14	-16
Buckthorn	lb. .24	-25
Calisaya	lb. .95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .15	-17
Cascara, quills	lb. .22	-24
Siftings	lb. .13	-14
Chestnut	lb. .05	-.09
Cinchona, red quills	lb. 1.10	-1.45
Broken	lb. .80	-.85
*Yellow "quills"	lb. .95	-1.00
Broken	lb. .80	-.85
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .30	-31
Powdered, boxes	lb. .31	-33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	-40
Condurango	lb. .13	-.15
Cotton Root	lb. .10	-.12
Cramp (true)	lb. .55	-60
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .10	-.13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .074	-.10
Elm, grinding	lb. .09	-.19
Select bds.	lb. .184	-.19
Ordinary	lb. .10	-.11
Hemlock	lb. .065	-.07
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	-.12
Mezereon	lb. .24	-25
Oak, red	lb. .07	-.08
White	lb. .07	-.08
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .05	-.06
Trieste	lb. .11	-.12
Crushed	lb. .124	-.13
Northern	lb. .15	-.16
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .40	-.42
of Fruit	lb. .30	-.32
*Quebracho	lb. -	-
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11	-.12
Select	lb. .174	-.19
Simaruba	lb. .50	-.60
Soap, whole	lb. .10	-.11
Cut	lb. .17	-.18
Crushed	lb. .12	-.13
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .44	-.46
of Tree	lb. .15	-.16
Willow, Black	lb. .06	-.07
White	lb. .14	-.14
White Pine	lb. .07	-.08
White Poplar	lb. .05	-.06
Wild Cherry	lb. .08	-.14
Witch Hazel	lb. .05	-.06

BRANS

Calabar	lb. .44	-46
*Nominal.	lb. -	-

St. Ignatius	lb. .24	-.35
St. John's Bread	lb. .30	-.33
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .98	-.106
Para	lb. .64	-.69
Surinam	lb. .70	-.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.50	-6.00
Cuts	lb. .325	-.33
Bourbon	lb. 2.20	-3.00
South American	lb. 3.00	-4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Green Label	lb. 1.40	-1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. 1.10	-1.15
*XX	lb. 1.20	-1.22
Powdered	lb. 1.15	-1.23
Fish	lb. .23	-.26
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .20	-1.25
Juniper	lb. .09	-.10
Laurel	lb. .08	-.09
Poke	lb. .11	-.12
Prickly Ash	lb. .11	-.12
Saw Palmetto	lb. .18	-.20
Sloe	lb. .50	-.55
Sumac	lb. .06	-.07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. 1.00	-1.05
Powdered	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Borage	lb. .60	-.65
Calendula	lb. 3.50	-4.00
Chamomile, German	lb. -	-
Hungarian type	lb. .48	-.55
Roman	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Spanish	lb. .40	-.50
Clover Tops	lb. .27	-.31
Dogwood	lb. .14	-.15
Elder	lb. .30	-.32
Insect, open	lb. .30	-.35
Closed	lb. .39	-.40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .34	-.35
Powd. Flowers	lb. .35	-.36

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Cape	lb. .17	-.18
Curacao, cases	lb. .104	-.11
Sotocrine, whole	lb. .69	-.75
Powdered	lb. .74	-.80
Ammoniac, tears	lb. 1.20	-1.45
Powdered	lb. 1.25	-1.50
Arabic, firsts	lb. .50	-.53
*Seconds	lb. -	-
Sorts Amber	lb. .30	-.30
Powdered	lb. .35	-.40
Asoaftida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 2.10	-2.20
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. 2.10	-2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.60	-1.75
Sumatra	lb. .33	-.42
Catechu	lb. .19	-.22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb. .80	-.85
Damar, Batavia, No. 1.	lb. .29	-.30
Euphorium	lb. -	-
Powdered	lb. .35	-.35
Galbanum	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Gamboge	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Guaiac	lb. .94	-.100
Hemlock	lb. .80	-.90
Kauri No. 1.	lb. .53	-.55
Kino	lb. .85	-.60
Mastic	lb. .85	-.100
Myrrh, Select	lb. .55	-.60
Sorts	lb. .45	-.50
Siftings	lb. .40	-.45
Olibanum, siftings	lb. .13	-.14
Tears	lb. .17	-.22
Sandarac	lb. .75	-.80
*Senegal, picked	lb. .36	-.42
Sorts	lb. .34	-.39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb. 13.00	-13.50
Spruce	lb. .65	-.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb. 2.75	-2.95
Seconds	lb. 2.50	-3.20
Thirds	lb. 2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb. -	-
Seconds	lb. -	-
Thirds	lb. -	-
*Nominal.	lb. -	-

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

LEAVES AND HERBS			
Aconite	.45	—	.50
Balmiony	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	—	—	—
Belladonna	1.40	—	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	.18	—	.20
Buchi, short	1.40	—	1.50
Long	1.45	—	1.55
Cannabis, true, imported	3.40	—	3.50
American	.50	—	1.00
Catnip	.08	—	.10
Chestnut	.04	—	.05
Chiretta	.45	—	.48
Coca, Huasuco	.1b.	—	—
*Truxillo	—	—	—
Coltsfoot	.18	—	.20
*Conium	—	—	—
Cora Silk	.11	—	.12
Damiana	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic	.40	—	.45
Imported	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus	.07	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Robusta	.1b.	—	.11
*Hennane, German	—	—	—
Russian	1.40	—	1.90
Domestic	1.65	—	1.85
Henna	.28	—	.30
Horehound	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	.29	—	.30
Laurel	.12	—	.13
Life Everlasting	.09	—	.10
Liverwort	.35	—	.37
Lobelia	.09	—	.10
Matico	.30	—	.32
*Marjoram, German	—	—	—
French	—	—	—
Patchouli	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American	.27	—	.29
Pichi	.09	—	.10
*Prince's Pine	.47	—	.50
Plantain	.12	—	.14
*Pulsatilla	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow	.07	—	.08
Rose, red	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	.13	—	.14
Rue	—	—	.55
Sage, Austrian, stemless	—	—	—
"Grinding"	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	.30	—	.30
Spanish	.20	—	.20
Savory	.19	—	.19
Senna, Alexandria, whole	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	.80	—	.90
Siftings	.40	—	.42
Powdered	.40	—	.43
Tinnevelly	.14	—	.19
Pods	.17	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	1.54	—	1.75
Spearmint, American	.20	—	.21
Squaw Vine	.28	—	.31
Stramonium	.20	—	.22
Tansy	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish	.09	—	.09
French	1.24	—	1.25
Uva Ursi	.21	—	.24
Witch Hazel	.06	—	.07
Wormwood imported	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa	.07	—	.07

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.38	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
Aikanet	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica America	lb.	.48	—	.55
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Anise	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Bermuda	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.17	—	.19
Bitter	lb.	.16	—	.18
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.22	—	.24
Blueflag	lb.	.31	—	.33
Bryonia	lb.	.27	—	.30

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co., INCORPORATED

10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Rosemary Leaves — Dinitrochlorbenzol
African Caraway Seed

*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.20	—	.21
American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.20	—	1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	—	.13
Blue	lb.	.12	—	.14
Colchicum	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranebill see Geranium.	—	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.40
American	lb.	.29	—	.31
Dogglass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	—	.75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.27	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	—	.10
Gentian	lb.	.16	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.154	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	—	6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.15	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Kava Kava	lb.	17.46	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.32	—	.35
Selected	lb.	.34	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.36
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	—	.72
Mandrake	lb.	.23	—	.25
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	—	.27
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	—	.40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	—	.45
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips	lb.	.60	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.62	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	—	.78
American	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Serpentaria	lb.	.90	—	.95
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.45	—	.50
*Snake, Black	lb.	.17	—	.20
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Quill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.114	—	.12
Stone	lb.	.09	—	.10

*Nominal.

Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.0834	—	.085
China	lb.	.10	—	.10
Madras	lb.	.12	—	.12
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.40	—	.45
True (Aletris)	lb.	.39	—	.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	—	.26
Star	lb.	.27	—	.28
Caraway, African	lb.	.52	—	.53
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery	lb.	.37	—	.38
Colchicum	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.1334	—	.14
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.1334	—	.14
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.1334	—	.14
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.14	—	.14
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	—	.16
*German, small	lb.	.40	—	.42
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.00	—	18.75
Ground	lb.	.10	—	.11
Foenugreek	lb.	.14	—	.14
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.064	—	.064
Larkspur	lb.	.32	—	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29	—	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.1514	—	.1514
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.1914	—	.20
California, brown	lb.	.1114	—	.12
Chinese	lb.	.1114	—	.12
English, yellow	lb.	.2714	—	.28
Parsley	lb.	.1814	—	.1914
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.80	—	.82
Russian, blue	lb.	.40	—	.41
Indian	lb.	—	—	—
Quince	lb.	.10	—	.12
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.0914	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	—	.14
*Strophantus, Hispidus	lb.	.160	—	.165
Kombe	lb.	.185	—	.195
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.0914	—	.0914
French	lb.	.1214	—	.1214
Worm, American	lb.	.08	—	.09
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.33	—	.34
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.1714	—	.18
Saigon genuine	lb.	.58	—	.59
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	—	.23
Japan	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.28	—	.30
Chiles, Japan	lb.	.17	—	.17
Mombasa	lb.	.2814	—	.29
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29	—	.31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.61	—	.62
Zanzibar	lb.	.47	—	.47
Ginger Africain	lb.	.1314	—	.1314
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	—	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.1714	—	.18
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	—	.57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	—	.47
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.35	—	.3514
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.2714	—	.28
White	lb.	.3314	—	.3314
Pimento	lb.	.0714	—	.0714

WAXES

Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.44	—	.46
Yellow, refined	lb.	.48	—	.50
White	lb.	.66	—	.75
*Candellilla	lb.	.52	—	.62
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	—	.95
No. 1	lb.	.92	—	.93
No. 2	lb.	.87	—	.89
No. 3	lb.	.80	—	.82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	—	.23
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	—	—	—
*Montan, crude	lb.	.22	—	.23
Substitute	lb.	.28	—	.28

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.75
*Green	lb.	.85	—	.95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	—	.85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	—	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.125	—	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	—	.145
Stearic Acid—				
Single pressed	lb.	.225	—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.245	—	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	—	.29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.175	—	.185
56 p.c.	lb.	.265	—	.275
70 p.c.	lb.	.45	—	.46
*80 p.c.	lb.	.—	—	—
Glacial	lb.	.55	—	.63
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.044	—	.054
Ground	lb.	.044	—	.044
Powdered	lb.	.044	—	.054
Chrome	lb.	.225	—	.234
Potash lump	lb.	.085	—	.094
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.094
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.084	—	.096
Soda, Ground	lb.	—	—	.638
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.044	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.035	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.025	—	.025
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	—	.18
Heavy	lb.	.11	—	.12
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	—	.18
Red	lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.35	—	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.27	—	.28
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.175	—	.204
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.164	—	.176
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.14	—	.17
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.225	—	.235
Granulated, white	lb.	.224	—	.23
Lump	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sulphate, foreign	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
45 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.044	—	.044
Barium, chloride	ton	66.00	—	86.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.114	—	.124
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.025	—	.024
*Calcium Acetate	ton	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—	36.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	—	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.095
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.154	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigritis)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.094
Second hands	lb.	.085	—	.084
Powdered	lb.	.105	—	.115
Copperas, f.o.b. works	ton	100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
Fuel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
46 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.154	—	.164
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	—	.162
Lead Acetate, Granulated	lb.	.174	—	.174
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.34
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	lb.	.094	—	.094
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.104

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

CAUSTIC SODA
SPOT AND FUTUREKatzenbach & Bullock Co.
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Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Naval
Stores, Intermediates, Oils, Paints,
Aniline Dyes, Dye Bases & Dye
Woods.
Spots & Futures.

Sodium Silicate 40 p.c.	ton	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
Sulph., Glauber's salt	ton	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Sulphide	ton	60-62 p.c. cryst.	.074	— .08
40 p.c.	ton	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.000	— 50.00	f. o. b. Baltimore ton 45.00
Sulphuric Acid	ton	45.000	— 50.00	Gov. pr.
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	—	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	—	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	32.00	—	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	ton	5.00	— 5.50	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	—	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.24	— .26	
Chloride	lb.	.154	— .16	
Oxide	lb.	.145	— .16	
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05%	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials
and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.25%	— .27	
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.284	— .304	
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10	
25 p.c.	lb.	.70	— .75	
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .45	
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.34	— .36	
Dip oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.29	— .30	
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.103	— .104	
Flake	lb.	.094	— .095	
Phenol	lb.	.462	— .474	
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	— 20.00	
Solvent naphtha, water white	lb.	.17	— .22	
Crude heavy	lb.	.14	— .16	
Toluol, pure	lb.	.150	— 1.55	
*Commercial, 90 p. c.	gal.	.155	— 1.60	
Xylool, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .53	

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50	
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	—	
Acid H.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00	
Acid Metasilic	lb.	—	—	
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20	
Refined	lb.	1.35	— 1.45	
Acid Sulphuric, crude	lb.	.30	— .32	
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44	
p-Aminodiphenol Base	lb.	3.75	— 4.10	
Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50	
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—	
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.274	— .294	
Aniline Salts	lb.	.34	— .35	
Aniline for red	lb.	.15	— .20	
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	—	
Anthraquinone	lb.	.375	— 5.10	
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.510	— 5.75	
Benzidine Base	lb.	.175	— 1.85	
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.140	— 1.50	
Benzote of Soda	lb.	.335	— 3.50	
Benzylchloride	lb.	.220	— 2.40	
Diaminedophenol	lb.	.750	— 8.00	
Diamisidine	lb.	—	—	
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40	
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16	
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14	
Diethylaniline	lb.	.440	— 4.60	
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.69	— .72	
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.344	— .36	
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50	
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56	
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.38	— .40	
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .53	
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .56	
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .63	
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05	
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	
"C" Salt	lb.	.95	— 1.00	
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.90	— 2.00	
Induline	lb.	2.03	— 2.25	
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—	
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52	
Monothiylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—	
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.65	— 1.75	
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65	
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90	
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.594	— .61	
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75	
N-Nitroanilin	lb.	1.70	— 1.80	
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22	
*Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56	
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65	
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.80	
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.150	— 1.70	
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.53	— .65	
*Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80	
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40	
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.30	— 3.40	

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	- 4.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	- 10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.50	- 6.50
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Tolidine	lb.	1.05	- 1.20
o-Tolidine	lb.	2.05	- 2.25
p-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	- 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	- .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	- .50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	- .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	- 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	9.00	- 11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	8.50	- 13.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	- 8.25
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	- 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Benz Purperine 10 B	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Benz Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Bismarch Brown Y	lb.	.80	- .90
Bismarch Brown R	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Chrysoidine B	lb.	1.80	- 1.90
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.80	- 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	- 12.50
Congo Red	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	- 13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	- 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	- 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	- 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	- 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	- 20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	- 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	- 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	- 3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	8.50	- 10.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Germanine	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	- 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	6.25	- 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.75	- 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	- 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	- 23.00
Phosphine G, Domestic	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Ponceto	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	- 85.00

* Nominal.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

WHERE TO BUY
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	- .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	- 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	- 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	- 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	- .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	- 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	- 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.85	- 1.10
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	- 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	- 11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	- 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.30/-	324
Seed	lb.	.09/-	109
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55/-	.58
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Madras	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	- .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	- .36
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	- .10%
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.114	- .124
*Alepppey	lb.	—	—
Pubna	lb.	.104	- .11%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	- .28
Fustic, sticks	ton	41.00	- 65.00
Chips	lb.	.04/-	.08
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	- .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	5.00	- 48.00
Chips	lb.	.03/-	.05
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	- .17
Archil, double	lb.	.15	- .17
Triple	lb.	.18	- .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	- .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.21	- .22%
Liquid	lb.	.14	- .14%
Tablet	lb.	.134	- .14
Cubeb, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.20	- .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	- .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.28	- .29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.134	- .14%
Gall	lb.	—	—
Hematein Extract	lb.	.14	- .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	- .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	- .54
For wool	lb.	.30	- .32
Indigo, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	.50	- .52
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	- .22
Crystals	lb.	.20	- .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	- .12
Contract	lb.	.104	- .104
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Paste	lb.	.06	- .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia.	lb.	.07	- .07%
Sumac, see tanning			
MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS			
Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Blood, imported	lb.	.90	- .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	- .70

* Nominal.

Prussian Blue

"Soluble

Turkey Red Oil

Zinc Dust, prime heavy

lb. .15

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla

Divi Divi

Hemlock Bark

Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.

Bark, S. A.

"Myrobalans

Oak Bark

Ground

Quercitron Bark rough

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Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.18	—	.18
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.18	—	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.72	—	20.92
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	—	.17
mills, in tanks.	lb.	—	—	.17
*Summer, yellow, prime.	lb.	20.94	—	21.94
*White	lb.	—	—	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	—	.22
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	—	1.63
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	—	1.63
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.64
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.65
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	—	4.25
*Foot	lb.	—	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	—	—
Benin	lb.	—	—	—
Niger	lb.	—	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	—	.42
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70	—	1.75
*Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36	—	1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	—	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	—	—	1.80
*Blown	gal.	—	—	2.00
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Second	gal.	.42	—	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—	—
*Imported	gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17	—	.18
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.32	—	.34
Commercial	lb.	.23	—	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	lb.	22	—	24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	lb.	22	—	24
Summer	lb.	22	—	24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	lb.	—	—	—
Dark, filtered	lb.	—	—	.50
Extra cold test	lb.	.50	—	.48
Dark steam, refined	lb.	.50	—	.55
Neutral, white, 29 grav. gal.	lb.	—	—	.35
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	lb.	—	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	lb.	.85	—	.90
Paraffin, high viscosity	lb.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr.	lb.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin	lb.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered	lb.	.40	—	.47
No. 200	lb.	.36	—	.37
No. 100	lb.	.35	—	.36
No. 110	lb.	.33	—	.34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)				
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.74	—	.75
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.68	—	.69
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.64	—	.66
*Nominal.				

The A. H. Y. Color & Chemical Company, 44 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has leased the building located at 115 North Third Street, for the establishment of new offices and auxiliary departments.

The Reslow Chemical Company, Lyndhurst, N. J., whose plant was ordered closed on June 22, by order of the Board of Health, due to the noxious fumes said to be escaping from the works, has been granted permission to reopen for a period of seven days for the purpose of experimenting with the fume absorption works being installed at the plant.

The Kleinschmidt Magnesia Company, New York, will make alterations and improvements in its garage building to cost about \$6,500.

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Pitch, prime 200-lb. bbl. 5.30 — 5.40
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls. 13.00 — 14.00
*Rosin, com., to g'd. 80bbls. 11.90 — 12.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.80	—	.81
Diamond "I"	lb.	.78	—	.79
V. S. O.	lb.	.80	—	.81
Fine Orange	lb.	.70	—	.71
Second Orange	lb.	.67	—	.68
T. N.	lb.	.64	—	.65
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.64	—	.65
Button	lb.	—	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	.64	—	.65
Bone, dry	lb.	.74	—	.75

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	53.50		
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	47.50		
Columbia	—	—	—	48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—	49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	50.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12	—	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12	—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10	—	.10
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	—	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12	—	.12

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe, per 100 lbs.	6.34	—	6.47	
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.09	—	.10
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.16	—	.18
Starch, Corn	lb.	.05	—	.06
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06	—	.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13	—	.14
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14	—	.15

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War	—		
Amer. Nat. bu'lle eral ner	—		
.765	7.65	7.65	7.65
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70
Confectioners A	—	7.40	7.40
Standard Gran.	—	7.55	7.55

* Prices fixed by Government.

*Nominal.

*Buyers' Tanks.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.22	—	1.24
Light, strained	gal.	1.24	—	1.26
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	—	3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	—	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	—	2.00
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17	—	.17
Saponified	lb.	.17	—	.17
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.24	—	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32	—	.40
*No. 3	lb.	.30	—	.33
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18
Tanks	lb.	.18	—	.18
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.17
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.72	—	20.92

COTTONSEED, CRUDE, F. O. B. MILLS

*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills

in tanks

*Summer, yellow, prime

*Winter, Yellow

Linseed, raw car lots

5-bbl. lots

*Olive, denatured

*Foot

Palm, Lagos, casks

*Niger

*Palm Kernel, domestic

*Imported

Peanut, edible

*Crude f. o. b. mills

Pine, white steam

*Sesame, domestic

*Soya Bean, Manchurian

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The Ironton Portland Cement Company, Ironton, Ohio, is making rapid progress in the erection of the new potash precipitation plant. Installation has been completed of the coal dryer, grinders, conveyors, feed bins, and all other apparatus necessary to provide coal firing facilities for the cement kilns.

The American Chicle Company, has acquired property on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, comprising several buildings covering about four city lots, adjoining the works now occupied by the company, and is planning to use it for the extension of its experimental laboratory.

Fire recently destroyed one of the buildings at the plant of the Ault & Wiborg Chemical Works, Murray Road, St. Bernar, Ohio. The structure has been devoted to the production of red colors.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 30 to July 6—Exports for month of May.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—	
74,892 pounds oxalic	
9,595 pounds oxalic	
35,500 pounds tartaric	
15,200 pounds tartaric	
BARKS—	
9,867 pounds cinchona	
97,131 pounds cinchona	
BEANS—	
5,353 pounds vanilla	
49,333 pounds vanilla	
28,862 pounds vanilla	
19 bushels castor	
38 bushels castor	
BISMUTH—	
340 pounds	
2,100 pounds	
4,400 pounds	
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—	
112,400 pounds	
CAMPHOR, REFINED—	
4,000 pounds	
CHEMICAL PREPS.—	
1,200 pounds	
1,400 pounds	
2,500 pounds	
COPRA—	
85,000 pounds	
DYE WOOD—	
1,216 tons	
2 tons	
17 tons	
ERGOT—	
2,305 pounds	
4,090 pounds	
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	
7,124 pounds natural indigo	
1,564 pounds natural indigo	
1,001 pounds natural indigo	
554,804 pounds gambier	
496,623 pounds quebracho	
400 tons mangrove bark	
8 tons quebracho wood	
21,696 pounds natural indigo	
295 pounds natural indigo	
24,471 pounds synthetic indigo	
ESSENTIAL OILS—	
400 pounds various	
1,000 pounds various	
300 pounds various	
1,900 pounds various	
1,600 pounds various	
1,650 pounds various	
2,500 pounds various	
1,450 pounds various	
2,700 pounds various	
FLOWERS—	
50 pounds saffron	
100 pounds saffron	
200 pounds saffron	
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—	
124,531 pounds	
GUMS—	
105 pounds	
10,106 pounds	
37,044 pounds	
1,250 pounds benzoin	
IODINE—	
990 pounds	
IRON OXIDE—	
6,400 pounds	
52,400 pounds	
LACTARENE—	
1,637 pounds	
22,266 pounds	
487,188 pounds	
LEECHES—	
400 pounds bloodsuckers	
LIME CITRATE—	
334,045 pounds	
MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—	
100 pounds drugs	
2,500 pounds drugs	
1,750 pounds medicine	
3,400 pounds medicine	
OILS—	
67,100 pounds lemon	
51,954 pounds coconut	
9 pounds lemon	
1,935 gallons, Chinese nut	
17,620 pounds coconut	

177,674 pounds coconut
3,968,065 pounds palm
14,423 pounds soya bean
8,393 pounds fusel
592 gallons edible olive
1,012 gallons peanut
216 gallons peanut
19,100 pounds citronella
1,480 pounds coconut
OPTUM—
2,300 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBIDE—
265,060 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
3,315 pounds various

QUININE SULPHATE—
400 ounces
58,776 ounces

ROOTS—
86,235 pounds licorice
140 pounds licorice
3,000 pounds atthea
1,750 pounds orris

SEED—
176,043 bushels flax
684,130 bushels flax
550 pounds rape

SHELLAC—
16,400 pounds

SPICES—
104,133 pounds cassia
122,080 pounds ginger
3,800 pounds ginger
3,600 pounds cloves

TALC, PREPARED—
3,500 pounds
300 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
158,150 pounds
60,200 pounds
67,700 pounds

WAX—
22,631 pounds vegetable
3,696 pounds bees
4,480 pounds bees
4,480 pounds bees

1,120,000 pounds mineral
67,200 pounds vegetable
44,800 pounds vegetable
44,810 pounds vegetable
1,050 pounds bees

10,000 pounds bees

WINE LEES—
86,166 pounds

283,450 pounds

17,660 pounds

163,400 pounds

436,100 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—

2,050 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
30 pounds, Nicaragua
11 pounds, Salvador
5 pounds, Honduras
100 pounds, Norway

ACID, NITRIC—
55 pounds, Guatemala
14 pounds, Honduras

ACID, SULPHURIC—
265 pounds, Panama
3,570 pounds, Guatemala

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
2,000 pounds, Trinidad
120 pounds, Jamaica
1,220 pounds, Barbados
16,450 pounds, Mexico
3,560 pounds, Nicaragua
8,000 pounds, Costa Rica
1,335 pounds, Bermuda

COPPER SULPHATE—
4,500 pounds, Denmark

FLAX SEED—
9 bushels, Cuba

GLYCERIN—
20 pounds, Honduras
155 pounds, Guatemala
50 pounds, Costa Rica

LIME CHLORIDE—
17,775 pounds, Cuba
70,930 pounds, Spain

SODA, ASH—
480 pounds, Guatemala
390 pounds, Costa Rica

SODA, CAUSTIC—
4,168 pounds, Mexico
23,093 pounds, Panama

SODA, SAL—
2,905 pounds, Bermuda
2,500 pounds, Iceland

SODIUM SILICATE—
27,679 pounds, Panama

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
1 ton, Barbados
1 ton, Panama

PARAFFIN OIL—
200 gallons, Venezuela

PEPPERMINT OIL—
47 pounds, Denmark
530 pounds, Sweden

ZINC OXIDE—
100 pounds, Honduras
22 pounds, Costa Rica
11,200 pounds, Spain

Pacific Coast Notes

San Francisco importers are making preparations for the handling of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands on a large scale, advices from our island possessions indicating that production there is increasing at a very rapid rate. A few years ago this industry was practically unknown, but last year exports of coconut oil were surpassed in value only by those of hemp, the output of oil and copra aggregating \$20,000,000. Practically all of the oil is sent to the United States, while this country cares for seventy-five per cent. of the copra.

The United States Tariff Commission will hold a conference at an early date in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., on antimony, quicksilver and tungsten, to which producers, importers and consumers are being invited. The conference is for the purpose of securing information regarding the condition of the industry before the war, the effect of the

war on the industry and competition with foreign producers after the war.

The Fleishacker and Spreckels interests of San Francisco, Cal., are developing soda deposits at Alkali Lake, near Lakeview, Ore., and are placing a fleet of motor trucks in service to take out one hundred tons daily, which is to be shipped to San Francisco to be refined. A refinery costing a half million dollars will be erected in Oregon.

The Maui Agricultural Company now has its commercial alcohol plant at Hilo, Hawaii, in operation and is turning out about one thousand gallons a day from molasses waste.

The office of the Catalytic Chemical Company has been moved from San Francisco, Cal., to the corner of Shattuck Avenue and Center Street, Berkeley.

The Taylor-Levy Company, 24 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., has changed its name to that of the Bay Chemical Works.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted May 21, 1918

1,266,896—Hugo Wolff and Filip Kacer, Mannheim, Germany, assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Anthracene dyes and process of making them.

1,267,012—Ludwig A. Thiele, Columbus, Ohio. Method of and apparatus for making sulphuric acid.

1,267,052—William H. Burnett, Mound City, Mo. Bottle-cap remover.

1,267,102—John R. Milson, Watertown, Mass., assignor of one-half to John J. Burns, Boston, Mass. Chemical mixing apparatus.

TRADE-MARKS

Published May 14, 1918

101,927—Dr. William Levi Hughes, Minor, Ky. Tonic preparations for the nerve and heart; preparation for the treatment of rheumatism, catarrh, etc.

104,628—Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Coal-tar colors.

105,987—George W. Hearn, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Medicinal preparations for coughs and colds.

108,072—Oregon Hendricks, Chicago, Ill. Medicinal liniments for external application in the treatment of inflammation due to colds.

108,803—Coldine Manufacturing Company, Youngstown, Ohio. Tonic and medicine for internal use in the treatment of anemia, biliousness, dizziness, etc.

109,411—Asa Brunson, Pine Bluff, Ark. Medicine to be taken internally as a preparation for the treatment of catarrh, indigestion, etc.

109,440—Charles Fleming, Ardmore, Okla. An herb tonic for kidney trouble.

109,737—Bessie L. Barber, Los Angeles, Cal. Lotion for removing skin blemishes.

109,763—Helmer E. Erickson, Chicago, Ill. Powder for the relief of excessive perspiration.

109,924—Benjamin F. Michael, Laceyville, Pa. Medicinal preparation for relief of sour stomach, gas formation, etc.

109,945—109,947—109,948—Lundborg Company, New York, N. Y. Perfumery in liquid form.

110,069—General Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Agricultural insecticides.

110,138—West Disinfecting Company, New York, N. Y. Preparations for the treatment of pediculosis of the head or body.

Published May 21, 1918

102,405—Otis Clapp & Son, Inc., Boston, Mass. Remedy for burns, a sedative and germicide.

107,936—Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill. Chemical compound for removing and preventing rust.

108,573—W. H. Johnson, Pine Bluff, Ark. Vegetable compound to be taken internally into the human system, being a tonic for torpid liver and nerves.

108,695—Casper A. Knutson, Valley Springs, S. D. Compound to prevent leaks in automobile radiators.

PROPOSED WAR TAX ON MANUFACTURERS.

Washington, D. C.—A tax of three per cent upon all manufacturers and a similar tax upon advertising are provided for in a bill which has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Parker, of New Jersey, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Parker's measure imposes "upon all manufactures sold by the manufacturer or producer a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold, and each manufacturer or producer of such manufactures shall make monthly returns under oath and pay the taxes imposed on such articles to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business."

Section 2 provides for a "tax equivalent to three per centum of the amount paid" for all advertising or advertising space. The measure also provides for a tax of ten per cent in addition to duties now assessed on all articles imported from any foreign country into the United States and a similar tax on all imports not dutiable.

COLOR AND DYESTUFFS MARKET

(Continued from Page 19)

Intermediates

Acid H—An advance of 5c on the pound has occurred in the local market during the week, and the majority of sellers are now quoting at \$2.75 a pound as the inside, and up to \$3.00 as the maximum. Quantity and buyer would be the determining factor between price ranges heard. Supplies are by no means abundant, but apparently sufficient to take care of the business being placed.

Acid, Naphthionic—A steady condition has been reported on this acid and prices are at unchanged levels of \$1.35 @ \$1.45 a pound for the refined, and from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound for the crude. Factors say that irrespective of the fact that there is more buying interest they look for no important advances in view of the large quantities that are reported as available.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The bulk of trading that is passing is done between producer and consumer direct, and not a great deal of material is reaching the open market. It is stated that business is largely of a routine character, with closing quotation for the refined at 42c @ 44c a pound, while 30c @ 32c a pound is the price most generally heard for the crude. No shortage of supplies is reported.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Another advance has been noted on the oil and few large sales are now passing below 25½c a pound, drums returnable, and as a matter of fact in some directions holders are quoting as high as 26½c a pound. The salts has been in steady demand and prices closed firm and unchanged at 33¾c @ 34¾c a gallon, according to quantity. Supplies are not large and because of a strong inquiry considerable underlying strength is reported from all quarters.

Benzoate of Soda—Business that has transpired has been largely of a routine character and perhaps on firm bids shading could be done on the soda. According to quantity wanted prices have ranged from \$3.35 to \$3.60 a pound, while holders of spot acid are asking from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a pound, which is a decline from quotations named in this market a week ago. Supplies of both the soda and the acid are sufficiently large to take care of more business, it is stated.

Benzidine—Prices for this intermediate are without any important change one way or the other and in the main the market has ruled quiet. Sellers are asking \$1.75 @ \$1.85 a pound for the base, and from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a pound for the sulphate. It appears that large consumers are buying only in sufficient quantities to take care of their immediate needs.

Dimethylaniline—The demand is greatly in excess of the supply and those who have stocks on spot are quoting at the comparatively high level of 72c @ 74c a pound. It is stated that not in a long time has there been such a tight condition as is now noted, with nothing to indicate any immediate improvement.

Para-Amidophenol—A fairly active week has passed and closing quotations were at \$3.75 @ \$4.10 a pound for the base, and from \$4.15 to \$4.25 a pound for the hydrochloride. No shortage of supplies is reported, and perhaps on firm bids the above prices could be shaded.

As a result of the placing of flaxseed and linseed upon the list of restricted imports by the War Trade Board, there has been a gain of 25c-35c. a bushel since July 2. American Linseed Co., officials state that the company had not changed its car price from \$1.64 a bushel for linseed oil but had advanced its car lots from \$1.60 to \$1.64.

Brewery Property and Plant FOR SALE OR LEASE

Modern buildings of brick, iron and concrete, and modern equipment throughout, covering approximately an entire square block in area. Concrete floors, practically new boiler plant of large horse power capacity. Fully equipped for cold storage, with a large refrigerating plant; all the floors of the main building are piped. Full electric power, railroad siding (South Brooklyn Railroad Company, Brighton Beach Division). Plant is a large one, having a separate office building with steel vaults, also garage and stables. Will also sell 163 vats made of Cedar and Oak, which will stand great pressure by reason of their construction, and ranging in capacity from 80 barrels (31 gallons to a barrel) to 340 barrels.

This is the property of the Interboro Brewing Co., Inc. Location on Franklin Ave., between Malbone and Montgomery Sts., and at Franklin and Washington Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquiries should be addressed to HENRY A. RUBINO, 50 Broad St., New York City. Tel. 4311 Broad.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

*Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York*

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All State Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

SWISS AGENCIES WANTED
Old established Chemical House, purely SWISS, "SSS" member, wishes to represent in Switzerland, American suppliers of raw material of chemicals and manufacturers of intermediates and fine chemicals. Correspondence is solicited and bank reference will be furnished. Address SWISS Box 118 care this journal.

Trade Notes & Personals

Corn Products Refining Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic director of the Railroad Administration, took under consideration for recommendation to Director General McAdoo proposals for a universal mileage book containing 5,000 miles at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a mile, for the use of commercial travelers.

Little activity was shown in the tin market, this week. No Straits tin was offered for shipment, nor are there any further offerings of Lamb & Flagg. It may be, however, that both Straits and L. & F. will be again available later on. Some L. & F. afloat, however, is quoted at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@90c. Spot 99 per cent. tin can be had in New York at from 94c@95c, and at the Pacific coast at 91c@92c. Banka and Chinese tin are offering at the same figures, 87c@88c July shipment from the Orient.

Wm. T. Boyle has been appointed temporary receiver for the Markleed Chemical Co., Camden, N. J., by Judge Davis, at Trenton, upon the petition of L. H. Marks, Philadelphia and Dr. C. E. Vanderkleed, Collingswood, N. J. Both are stockholders in the company, which is a New York corporation, and Dr. Vanderkleed is the concern's vice-president. Both claim back salaries: Mr. Marks asking the Court for \$4,058.31 and Dr. Vanderkleed for \$2,891.66. The total debts of the company are said to be \$27,746.77 against assets with a book value of \$35,394.69 and an actual market value of something less than half of this.

Oils and oleaginous substances and their derivatives produced in the Portuguese colonies are subject to special regulations during the course of the war, according to the terms of a decree of March 23, 1918, published in the "Diario do Governo" of March 26. The purpose of the decree is to assure sufficient supplies of oil for home consumption and to control exports to foreign countries. The exportation of palm oil, copra, and similar oils and oleaginous substances produced in the colonies and intended for exportation is made subject to license from the respective governors acting under directions from the Portuguese Government, and ordinarily they must be shipped to Portugal.

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